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VOL. XXII NO. 30 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

PROTECTION FOR TEN YEARS MORE

Tariff Board Proposals For Indian Textile Industry

UNSOUND MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

The following are the main conclusions and recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of further protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry.

The Tariff Board's report on the basis of which the Textile Industry Protection Bill has been prepared will be introduced by the Commerce Member in the Legislative Assembly to-day, (Monday).

SPECIFIC DUTIES FOR 10 YEARS.

Protection is granted to the industry in the form of specific duties for ten years. The specific duties proposed are based mainly on the difference, between the cost of manufacturing goods of medium count and the price realised for these goods.

The report of the Board on the grant of protection to the sericultural industry is also published.

PROPOSALS IN DETAIL

The report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the Cotton Textile Industry has been published. It is signed by Dr. J. Mathai, President, and Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola and Mr. Boag as members.

Protection in the form of specific duties for ten years is proposed by the Board who opined that "the majority of mills in India will find it impossible, without the adequate aid of protection, to realise any return on capital or to find adequate sums for depreciation, and in many cases even to meet the whole of their out of pocket expenses."

The introduction of protective duties on piecegoods in 1930 prevented a greater fall in their prices than is explained by the fall in the prices of raw cotton. The reduction of purchasing power diverted the demand from high-priced to low-priced goods, and so favoured the Indian industry which was also assisted by the Swadeshi movement. But the withdrawal of protection before the depression is past will cause a serious set-back to the industry.

SPECIFIC DUTIES

The report says, "Our estimate of the assistance required is based on the costs of good second class mills. Of the first class mills, a few even now need no protection and the others should within the period of protection make such progress as to render them independent of protection."

Any system of specific duties should be based on as broad a classification as possible. It is unnecessary to have more than four classes: (1) Plain Grey, (2) bordered grey, (3) bleached and (4) printed dyed and coloured woven.

Specific duties proposed should be applied to goods of all kinds of weave. The specific duty, being our estimate of the measure of protection needed, is a minimum below which the import duty should not be reduced during the period of protection (i.e. ten years). Revenue should be safeguarded by an advalorem duty which may be varied from time to time according to the Governments revenue requirements.

TARIFF SCHEDULE

The tariff schedule proposed by the Board shows:—

1. In the case of plain grey, five annas per lb. or the advalorem rate of revenue duty which eer is higher.

2. Bordered grey—' annas three pies per lb. or the advalorem rate of revenue duty whichever is higher.

3. White or bleached goods.—6 annas per lb. or the advalorem rate of revenue duty whichever is higher.

4. Coloured, dyed or printed goods, that is fabrics woven with coloured yarn. 6 annas four pies per lb. or the advalorem rate of revenue duty whichever is higher.

All other kinds not specified above, including knitted fabrics of all descriptions—6 annas or the advalorem rate of revenue duty whichever is higher.

The specific duties proposed are based mainly on the difference between the costs of manufacturing goods of medium counts and the price realised for these goods, and it, is therefore, necessary in order to safeguard the industry to apply the duties to all imported goods, including those from the United Kingdom.

In the case of yarn, the Board recommend reduction of the specific duty to one anna per pound and its restriction to counts 50s and below. The Board do not recommend any restriction of the mill production.

The hosiery industry is well established in several parts of the country especially in Bengal and the Punjab. The measure of protection required by the manufacturer of underwear may be put at the difference between a fair selling price and the c.i.f. price of Japanese vests or comparable quality. Protection should, therefore be rendered effective by a specific duty on knitted fabrics and on underwear made from woven goods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board therefore recommend (1) a specific duty of Rs. 1/8 a dozen on underwear, including knitted garments of all descriptions and underwear made from woven fabrics; (2) a specific duty of eight annas a dozen pairs on socks and stockings; (3) a specific duty of six annas a pound on knitted fabrics in the piece and (4) a specific duty of six and half annas a pound on the braids known as Ghoonzis or Muktakesis.

The fair selling price of grey farn—counts 31s to 40s—spun in Indian mills is estimated at 136 pies a pound. The duty free price of similar yarn from China in 1931-32 was 130 pies a pound while Japanese yarn in August 1932 cost 124 pies a pound. A specific duty of one anna a pound will give the Indian industry all the protection it needs.

The specific duty should not be applied to yarn of counts above 50s hardly any of which is obtainable from Indian mills.

The Board is of opinion that there appears to be no case at present for the adoption of any special measure to counter the effects of the depreciation of Japanese exchange in addition to the duties proposed in the report. (It must be noted that the report was written on the 10th November 1932).

TRADE MARK ACT AMENDMENT

The Board suggests immediate amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act so as to penalise dishonest practices on the part of both importers and of millowners. Millowners, adds, the report, should make a point of giving to Indian industries and Indian insurance business such sup-

(Continued on page 4)

TWO DEAD, NINE INJURED

Casualties In Kashmir Rioting

REASSURING NEWS FROM SRINAGAR?

SIALKOT, Feb. 4.

Friday's clash between police and an unruly mob numbering nearly 8,000 at Pulwana which was the most serious disorder which occurred this week-end in Kashmir, has resulted in two deaths and injuries to nine persons.

Immediate medical aid was provided to the wounded and a sub-Assistant Surgeon has been specially deputed to look after them.

Crowds which collected at the Kankar Mohalla yesterday and behaved in a disorderly fashion, melted when they found that the authorities were determined to take firm action, and all approaches to the Mohalla were guarded by military and police. Consequently there was no need to call in the military to deal with the disturbance.

A Curfew Order is being enforced by the military and police motor patrols.

No further trouble is reported from mofussil centres.

A State communique which has been issued states that news from Srinagar is reassuring.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S APPEALS

Cables To Romain Roland, J. Haynes And Rev. Andrews

COONOOR, Feb. 4.

In connection with his appeal to foreign countries for funds to give relief to the earthquake victims, Mahatma Gandhi has sent special cables to Romain Roland, Villeneuve, Switzerland, Mr. John Haynes Holmes, New York, Rev. C. F. Andrews, London and to the Editor of "Indian Opinion," Natal, South Africa.—A. P.

TIDAL WAVE HAVOC

ALGIERS, February 4.

Three persons were drowned, and great havoc caused by a huge tidal wave believed to be due to sub-ocean tremors. A wave 50 feet high, carried away over 1,000 feet a new jetty, damaged bungalows, fishing boats, and yachts. Mail-boat sailings are postponed; and heavy snow has caused much damage along the Algerian coast.—Reuter.

IMPLEMENTING OTTAWA PACT

Encouraging Use Of Indian Cotton In U. K.

MEMBERSHIP OF LANCASHIRE COMMITTEE EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Arrangements have now been made to extend the membership of the committee, which was set up in Lascashire in December 1932 following the undertaking given at Ottawa by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the Government of India to co-operate in the promotion of greater use of Indian cotton in United Kingdom.

This committee, which, at the outset, represented spinning and manufacturing sections of the cotton industry, has now brought its enquiries into technical problems to a point, at which co-operation of other sections is necessary to carry forward the efforts that are being made to increase the consumption of Indian cotton.

This position has been in contemplation since the commencement of the committee's work, and His Majestey's Government have recently been in consultation with various trade organisations regarding the appointment of further members to make the committee fully representative of the whole industry.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS

Further appointments have now been made and the committee which will be known as "The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee" will be composed as follows:—

Chairman, Sir Richard Hoyle Jackson.

Members, Sir William Clare Lees and Mr. E. Raymond Streat (interests represented at the recent United Kingdom Textile Delegation to India); Mr. J. H. Cooney (Interests representing raw cotton importers, Liverpool); Mr. H. S. Butterworth (interests representing raw cotton imports and spinning at Manchester); Mr. G. W. Benett and Mr. James Littlewood (interests representing spinning); Mr. R. Houghton and Mr. T. Ashurst (interests representing manufacturing); Sir Kenneth D. Stewart and Mr. R. G. Houghton (interests representing merchanting); Mr. W. H. Barrett and Mr. Forrest Hemit (interests representing finishing); Dr. R. H. Pickard. Director of Shirley Institute (interests representing research).

All communications to the committee should be addressed to the Secretary at 330/35 Royal Exchange, Manchester.—A. P.

City's Response To 2nd Bihar Day Appeal

POORER CLASSES GIVE THEIR MITE: MUSLIM GIVES AWAY HIS TORN SHIRT

Mrs. Naidu & Nariman Persuade Merchants & Realise Rs. 5,000

The "Second Bihar Day" was observed in Bombay on Sunday and the response from the public was very good, though the total collection all over the city was very poor.

As announced previously, workers in every ward went round their locality collecting funds and clothes from house to house. This was carried on till late in the evening in some of the wards. Once again, it was the poor of the city, who came forward very enthusiastically to contribute their mite towards the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The workers, who went round the wards had many an occasion to witness the sorrow and fellow-feeling shewn by the poor for the stricken Biharis.

A POOR MAN'S QUOTA.

At one place in Dadar, a poor Muslim, who felt very much for the peopleof Bihar, wanted to give something at least to be sent to Bihar. He had a torn shirt on. He and his wife had but scanty clothes. The Muslim was sitting near his house with a torn shirt on. There was another torn shirt, which had been just washed and was drying. The old man, took out the torn shirt that he was wearing and requested the workers to include his shirt in the bales of clothes that were being sent to Bihar. The above incident shows clearly how much the poor people feel for their unfortunate brethren in the affected areas.

Rs. 1,000 FROM STREETS:

Rs. 5,000 FROM MERCHANTS.

From all the wards about Rs. 1,000 were collected on Sunday by way of street collections, besides nearly 3 bales of clothes.

Besides the above street collections, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, went round the city tackling some of the merchants. More than Rs. 5,000 were collected from individuals and associations. CINEMA SHOWS FETCH Rs. 801.

There were two benefit shows given by the Novelty and Krishna Cinemas, on Sunday morning. Both the shows were visited by Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman. The proceeds of both the shows came to Rs. 801.

Two meetings were held in the City, one at Kharak Bazar and the other at Dadar, when leaders explained in detail the havoc caused in Bihar by earthquake shocks.

WITHOUT FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER.

Continuing the speaker said people were without homes, without food to eat, and without water to drink. Bombay which was always the leading city in expressing its sympathy and extending its bounty, would, surely top the list in contributing generously to the Bihar Relief Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad, was personally supervising the relief work, and Mahatma Gandhi had recently issued a manifesto calling upon the whole world in general, and India in particular, to contribute their mite in relieving the stricken masses of Bihar and Orissa.

"Mandvi, the stronghold of the merchants of Bombay, would surely come," said the speaker, "to the rescue of the stricken inhabitants of Bihar, and try to minimise the effects of the earthquake by adding largely to the quota of the Relief Fund.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that this was not the time to maek speeches but to take action, as the havoc caused by the earthquake was known to everybody. He pointed out that every pice was needed, and urgently needed, to help the stricken masses of Bihar.

VIVID PICTURE DRAWN BY EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Dhanji Hirji drew a vivid picture of the earthquake, disaster, and he was one of those who had witnessed its ravages with his own eyes.

There were many other speakers who spoke on the subject, Dr. Vora being one of them.

Immediately after the meeting, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Nagindas T. Master left for other parts of the city to supervise the work of the Earthquake Relief Committee, personally.

SECOND BIHAR DAY COLLECTIONS

Grain Dealers Association Pays Rs. 2,001

Over and above the sum already contributed, Seth Tulsidas Gordhan Khatau has to-day contributed a sum of Rs. 1,001 specially for wells and the said amount has been earmarked as such. The Central Office at Joshi Building has made arrangements to receive such earmarked sums which will be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad for the specific purposes mentioned.

The Bombay Grain Dealers Association have donated a sum of Rs. 2,001 and the other Bazaars have followed suit. The Vithal Wadi Dana Bazaar have contributed Rs. 100 and the Danawalla Merchants of 2nd Bholwada and Gulalwadi nhave sent Rs. 150.

Miss Bachuben Lotvala has

(Continued on page 7.)

Result Of Devaluation Of Dollar

U. S. Nets Profit Of 2,806 Million "New Style" Dollars

WASHINGTON, February 4.

A Treasury statement shows a profit of 2,806 million "New style" dollars, as a result of devaluation of dollar, and the consequent revaluation of gold stocks of the Federal Reserve Banks. Thus the statement shows a sudden surplus of 974 million dollars, compared with a deficit of 1923 million dollars on 31|1.

Gold stocks on 1|2 were valued at 7,018 million dollars, compared with 4,035 million hundred-cents dollars on 31|1.—Reuter.

PATROL CLASHES WITH CRIMINALS

Police Inspector Injured

HIT WITH "POISONED" ARROWS

NAIROBI, February 4.

A desperate fight between a patrol of European and native police and a gang of native criminals occurred a few miles from Nairobi. While tracking criminals through a dense forest, the police met with a volley of bows and arrows, one seriously wounding a European inspector who was leading the party. It is feared the arrows were poisoned, as traces of poison were discovered when the criminals were captured.—Reuter.

SILCHAR SAMITY'S PURSE TO MAHATMA

SILCHAR, (Assam) Feb. 4.

At a meeting of the local Harijan Sebak Samity, it was decided to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits this town on March 7 next.

It was also decided that Mahatmaji should be requested to address a public meeting here.

Arrangements are being made to accord him a fitting reception.—United Press.

FRENCH CABINET APPOINTMENTS

PARIS, February 4.

It is officially announced M. Marchandeau, who was the Minister of Budget under M. Chautemps, has been appointed Minister of Finance, and M. Paul Boncour, Minister of War.—Reuter.

"HINDU" EDITOR PASSES AWAY

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar Dies At Age Of 57

MADRAS, February 5.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu" died at 1-45 a.m. to-day (Monday). He was 57 years old.

(Mr. A. R. Iyengar who was born in 1877 was a clerk in the Chief Secretariat, and practised as a pleader in Tanjore. He joined "The Hindu" then bought and took up the editorship of "The Swadeshmitran" and from 1928 was Editor of "The Hindu". He was elected to the second and the third Legislative Assembly. He was Secretary of the All-India Swaraj Party (1925-27), and General Secretary of the Congress (1926-27). He published "The Indian Constitution."

EARLIER.

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The condition of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar who has been ill for some time, was reported to be very grave this evening.—A.P.

SMTI. KAVARAMMA ARRESTED

SIDDAPUR, (N. Canara) Feb. 3.

Srimati Kavaramma of Kanakanhalli was arrested here in connection with her activities in furtherance of civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

LAHORE'S RESPONSE TO BIHAR DAY APPEAL

Setting Up Local Relief Committees Urged

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

"The Bihar Day" was celebrated in a crowded public meeting at Lala Lajpatrai Hall, Lala Hari Kishenlal presiding. An appeal was made, in the name of humanity by various speakers, including the Congress President, Sardar Gardul Singh Caveshar, Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahni, to the people of the Punjab to contribute their mite.

A resolution was adopted drawing attention of every Punjabi living in villages and towns to Babu Rajendra Prasad's special appeal to the people of Punjab and exhorting them to subscribe for providing immediate relief to the victims, and be ready to do their utmost for successful carrying out of reconstruction schemes,

The meeting further appealed to the public-spirited people to organise local relief committees and make maximum collections possible.

Earlier in the day, vigorous collections were made by various groups of workers—United Press.

NOW'S TIME FOR ACTION

Help Our Stricken Brethren Of Bihar

Under the auspices of the "B" Ward Centre of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, a public meeting was held at Kharak Bazar on Sunday night, to express sympathy with, and collect funds, for, the sufferers, Sjt. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Mr. K. F. Nariman spoke on the sufferings of the residents of Bihar and Orissa. He gave a graphic detail of the sweeping devastation made by the recent earthquake which was the first of its kind in the annals of Indian history.

"The people are stricken homeless," said the speaker, "and forced to take shelter in the open ground exposed to the ravages of the scorching sun. A land which was but a few days ago was laughing with buoyant life was now reduced to heaps of dust, and under the debris thousands of men and women were buried."

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Influential gentlemen on Rs. 60-90 p.m. must be expert out-door salesmen. Reply with postage for reply to Post Box No. 2288, Calcutta. (1730A).

Wanted—Managers for Secunderabad and Poona Sub-Offices. Pay Rs. 120—10—Rs. 250—with free quarters. Security Rs. 2,000 in cash or G.P. Notes essential. Apply, Secretary, the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (1927).

Wanted—Experienced Salesman and Canvasser for selling Soaps, etc. Apply Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (1914).

Wanted—In a well established Insurance Company a capable hand as Manager for Head Office in the grade of Rs. 350—25—Rs. 600 and house rent allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. Security of Rs. 10,000 in cash or G.P. Notes is necessary. Apply Box No. 1926, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately—Fully qualified lady Health Visitor. Pay Rs. 125/- rising to Rs. 200/- with free quarter. Preference will be given to experienced, energetic, middle-aged lady. Brahmans need not apply. Applications with testimonials should be sent to Major Sohrab S. Antia, Chief Medical Officer, Gwalior State, Gwalior.

Wanted All To Learn Complete Touch Typewriting, Rs. 7. Shorthand Rs. 15. Standard Typewriter Co., Opposite Petit Library.

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Palmistry—Full life-study against palm-prints (taken with printers' ink or lamp-black & oil)—birth-data and Rs. 1/4 M.O. Accuracy guaranteed. "Mercury", Tirupati. (1933).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1932).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—A 10 or 12 tons new or second hand Steam or Motor Road Roller. If it is a second hand one, it must be guaranteed to be in perfect working order. Quotations with the marker's name, full specifications and illustrated catalogues must be sent to the undersigned, not later than February 10, 1934. Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Bareilly. (7907).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale (Fortune for Publishers) unique and inspired manuscripts, unimaginably beneficial, educating, interesting, exceedingly paying. Box No. 1928 "Bombay Chronicle."

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE in VENEREAL DISEASES at the Municipal Venereal Clinic at 254 Bellasis Road.

The next course will commence on the 15th of February, 1934, and last upto 15th of May 1934. Fee of Rs. 45/- payable in advance. Apply to the Undersigned before the 14th of February, 1934.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 2-2-1934.
7920

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Election of a Municipal Councillor to Fill a Casua Vacancy in A (Fort) Ward.

The above bye-Election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27(2) of the Bombay Municipal Act. 1888, as amended up to date, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

SERIAL NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.
1	MR. BALKRISHNA JANOJI DEVRUKHKAR	Goverdhandas Mansion, Supari Baug Road,	Social Worker.
2	SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY BART.,	Mazagon Castle, 48-50, Mazagaon Road.	Landlord.

The POLL will be taken, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1934. from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the University Convocation Hall.

Ballot tickets will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied. on personal application, with one ballot ticket.

No ballot ticket will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) which will be issued to the voter either by the Municipal Slip Clerk or by a candidate.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint-Stock Company or a firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the ballot ticket will be issued to the member of such Company or Firm whose name already appears in the Roll or to the member whose name may have been communicated on or before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on 2-2-1934, the day fixed for the Election. to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28(e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a properly executed general Power of Attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as maybe required to any voter who, by reason of illiteracy or physical or other disability, is unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No person except the voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will be allowed to enter the polling booth. The candidates and their Agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box Compartments or in the adjoining passage except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes.

AFTER A VOTER HAS RECEIVED HIS BALLOT TICKET, NO CANDIDATE OR HIS AGENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The attention of the Candidates and Voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd February. 1934.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
7919

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a new temple of Ram Mandir at Bhuleshwar will be received on THURSDAY. the 8th February, 1934. in the office of the undersigned

Form of tenders can be had from, and plans. conditions of contract and Specification of works may be seen at the office of the undersigned

TARAPORVALA BHAROOCHA & CO.,
Chartered Architects.
Engineers & Surveyors
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay. 27th January, 1934.
7910

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of labour for running the Municipal Crushers at Sewri, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm. the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
City Engineer
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 2nd February, 1934.
7922

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Bai PURI PARMANAND PRABHASHANKER, of Bhavnagar to the Estate of deceased Bai NARMADA, widow of late Mr. Prabhashanker Ambashanker has notified to the Company that the Company's two share certificates numbered 3379-3380 standing in her name have been either MISPLACED or LOST and have requested us to issue duplicates for the same. Notice is hereby given that the duplicate share certificates will be issued in favour of Bai Narmada widow of late Mr. Prabhashanker Ambashanker if no complaint is lodged with us within one month of this notice.

MANAGER.
7923

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Re: THE PROFESSIONAL WORK done on behalf of HAJIANI HAJRABAI, widow and another
And
Re: BILL OF COSTS Charges and Expenses of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA
..... Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immovable Property dated 22nd November, 1933, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Applicants all the right, title and interest of Bai Hajiani Hajrabai, widow of Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tyeb and Janmahomed Haji Junas Haji Tyeb in the following property situate on the Northern Side of Chunam Kiln Second Lane, commonly called Attar Moholla, admeasuring 320 square yards or thereabouts and bearing B Ward Nos. 3173 and 3174, Street Nos. 36-38-40 and Cadastral Survey No. 1316 of Mandvi Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1934, lodge in my office a statement varified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1933.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
7918

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AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Parsi Colony, Dadar, on Plot No. 637 on SUNDAY, the 11th February, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises under instructions from Bai Ziver Sultan, widow of Reza Khan Lawrie the Transferee in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 28th September 1931 from Bai Maneckbai Manchershaw Sethna and Others to her and on account and at the risk of Bai Soonabai wife of Jehangir Nanabhoy Marshall and the said Jehangir Nanabhoy Marshall the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to her the said Transferee under the said Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and the Indenture of Assignment by way of Mortgage dated the 9th August 1929 and made between the said Bai Soonabai and Jehangir of the one part and the said Bai Maneckbai and Manchershaw Dhunjibhoy Sethna of the other part.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 739 sq. yds. situate on and being plot No. 637 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a main building of a ground floor and one upper floor and partly of an out-building consisting of a ground floor bearing New Survey No. 1109 part and Cadastral Survey No. 658|10 Matunga Division and Municipal F Ward No. 6836 (20) and Street Nos. 403 S.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rutnagar and Khatkhatay, Attorneys for the said Transferee at 5, Military Square, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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AUCTION SALES

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—Valuable, specially made Jacobean dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, "Knake's" Cottage Piano, "Kelvinator," etc., belonging to late Mr. G. Boyagis.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, PIANO, RARE, AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE CURIOS, ETC.

Under instructions from Percy Fisher, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 11th February, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T), sell by Public Auction, at 1st floor, 9-11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable furniture by Wimbridge and other well-known makers, such as Jacobean dining table, chairs and sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield drawing room suites, Cabinets, book and show-cases, one sweet toned Cottage Piano by Collard and Collard, blackwood palm-stands, teapoys, almyrahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, chest of drawers, rare and valuable collection of old Chinese curios and ivory figures, rich platedware, pictures, books, oil paintings, screens, crockery, bronze and glassware, etc.

The property is on view.

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Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
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Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.
†Ginyo Maru	6613	24 Feb	10 Mar

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COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
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Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikwwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

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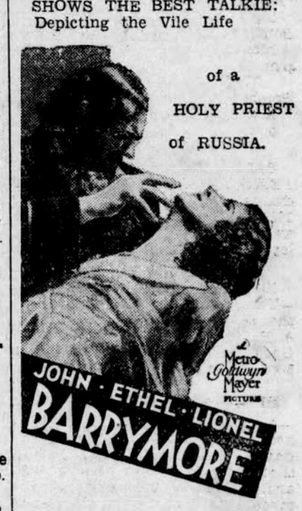

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Vad 6, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 20, 1352.
Parsi: Shehrevar 2, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 34m.
Hightide: 255, 15-32.
Lowtide: 9-16, 21-00.

Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 6.

Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
M. Sc. Examination results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 7.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete: Opening day, Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Exhibition. Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 8.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition. Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

BAI GANGUBAI SAYANA DISPENRAY.—The total attendance during the month of January 1934 was 3,427 out of whom 1,749 were males and 1,678 were females of all castes and creeds.

BAND AT MEHTA GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Battalion the G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I. will play at Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDI SCHOOL AT MATUNGA.—A new Hindi class for beginners will be started to-day (Monday). Classes will be held for three days in a week between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. Admissions will be made upto that date at the Napoo Hall.

H. P. T. KANYASHALA GATHERING.—The annual gathering of Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Kanyavidyalaya will be held to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Opera House, Sheth Mathradas Vasanji Khimji will preside.

The REGAL
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JACK DEMPSEY
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"PRIZE FIGHTER & THE LADY"

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THE INDIAN TALKIE WITH ENGLISH DIALOGUE THAT SET ALL LONDON TALKING
"KARMA"
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DEVIKA RANI

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "The Stranger's Return". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Diplomaniacs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Hello, Sister". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "I'm No Angel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Kashmiera". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Gafil-Musafir". Time as usual.
ROXY: "Cleaning Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Parth Kumar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER: "Merchant of Arabia". Time as usual.
IMPERIAL: "Radhamohan or Nand-ke-Lala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Love Me To-Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sulochna or Temple Bells'. Time as usual.

MASKATI DISPENSARY.—The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitabble Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road, of Surat, in the month of January, 1934 was as under:—

Men 3,308, women 2,787, children 3,142 and labour 12, making a total of 9,249.

"ZARATHUSHTRA'S SPIRITUAL LIFE".—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.), when Ervad F. A. Bode: will speak on "The Spiritual Life of Holy Zarathushtra."

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, PAREL.—The College of Ophthalmology opens on the 15th instant, when its course of systematic lectures in Ophthalmology will commence. Medical students and post-graduate desirous to attend should apply to the Dean, at Poi Bawadi. Parel.

TRAMWAY WORKERS' MEETING. A public meeting of the Tramway workers will be held on Tuesday (6th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) opposite Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.—A concert of Indian Music will be held at the Indian Women's Unity Club, in aid of "Bihar Relief Fund," when Miss Velinker and Miss Dhalla, will give a delightful programme of music, and Prof. Mohamadkhan Sitari will give sitar solo.

Members can bring their guests also.

Tickets will be sold at the Club premises to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.—The annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Union of the University School took place on 3rd instant. As in last year there were various types of Music performances but the special feature this year was the concert by ten year girl Miss Lakshmi Lakshmana Iyer won applause from the assembled professors and students.

WITHDRAWAL OF BOOKING RESTRICTIONS.—A postal notice says that restrictions on booking of insured articles and parcels owing to earthquakes, for Motihari with subordinate offices and for Samastipur, Pusa, Muzaffarpur, Garaul, Hajipur, Patory, Mow-Bazidpur, Dalsingh-Sarai, Ujiarpur, Waini and Tajpur have since been withdrawn.

ANOTHER STOVE TRAGEDY

16-Year Old Girl Dies Of Burns

Lilavati Mulji, a 16-year old Gujerati girl, living on the third floor of a building, on the Samuel Street, sustained ertensive burns all over her body, as a result of her sari coming in contact with the stove flames, while she was preparing tea on January 30.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died on Sunday morning.

An inquest will be held by the City Coroner to-day (Monday).

COPING WITH INCREASED WORK

Bombay Shroffs On Need Of Having Independent Building

SCHEME OF RAISING CAPITAL TO ONE LAKH AND HALF

At the 23rd annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association, Sheth Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff who presided referred to the necessity for an independent building of the Association. He said the Committee had prepared a scheme and had made a demand for raising the capital of one lakh to one lakh and a half of rupees and had fixed the value of each share at Rs. 250. This scheme could be successful if two shares on an average were purchased by every member of the Association. There was, however, a very poor response from members. He stressed the necessity of having an independent building to cope with the manifold activities of the Association for the development of indigenous banking. The heavy depreciation locally in the value of buildings as well as the prevailing low rates of interest were helpful factors to push forward the scheme.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION INDISPENSABLE

Continuing, he said the foundation of a central organisation of Shroffs of Bombay (Institute of Shroffs Bombay), is an indispensable need of the hour. Such a central institution can only solve problems such as those of a Shroffs' Bank and a Hundi-Clearing House and help to introduce necessary reforms in the system of indigenous banking. Once more, I have therefore, to strongly recommend you this year to take practical step to found a central organisation of shroffs in Bombay.

FEDERATION OF INDIGENOUS BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

"A question which is perhaps of much greater importance than that of the central organisation of Shroffs is the one relating to the foundation of an "All-India Federation of Indigenous Bankers' Associations." For want of such an institution, it is not possible for shroffs in different parts and provinces of the country to know one another's requirements and to hold joint deliberations.

PROBLEMS FOR FEDERATION

Such problems as the determination of terms for linking the shroffs with the Reserve Bank, introduction of a uniform hundi form and a uniform calendar, standardization of hundi business, adoption of a uniform rule regarling endorsements on "shahjog" hundis, compilation of statistics and of a directory of shroffs and such other problems of all-India importance of shroffs can be dealt with by an all-India Federation.

MEMBERSHIP FOR MOFUSSIL SHROFFS

"I now desire to draw your attention to the amendment which has been suggested by your Committee in the constitution of the Association for opening up the membership of this Association to mofussil shroffs with a view to increase our strength and solidarity.

I am fully confident that this amendment will receive your unanimous consent. The adoption of this amendment will bring the shroffs of mofussil centres in closer contact with one another and with those in Bombay and will get them the benefit of mutual consultation for solutions of their problems.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1934.
12-0 noon. Time Signal.
Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
Close Down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal.
European Programme.
Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour.
Talk on "Safety Instruction in Schools" (In English.)
By PILOT RAY.
7-0 p.m. Indian Programme.
Sponsored by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd.
8-0 p.m. Time Signal.
Available Market Rates.
Interval.
8-45 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening and other available rates.
Radio Hints. (In Hindi).
European Programme.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. "Here and There."
By "Globetrotter."
9-30 p.m. A Programme of Continental Dance Music.
By the M. V. Victoria Sextette.
with Interludes.
By Freda Jones, Solo Pianoforte.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF BOMBAY MILLS

Bakhle's Notice Of Motion In Bombay Council

The following is the supplementary provisional agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 19th instant:—

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, will move:—

"That the following humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

May it please your Excellency,

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take early steps to reconstitute the Ministry in a manner which will be in consonance with the spirit of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, in view of the fact that the appointments of the present Honourable Ministers to administer transferred subjects, having been made from a very small group of Council Members, are in the opinion of this Council, not likely to carry weight and are not in the best interests of the Presidency, and also in view of the fact that the term of the present Council may last for more than two years."

STATE-OWNERSHIP OF MILLS.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they should take immediate steps to protect the indusrial workers in the Bombay Presidency against increasing unemployment and reduction of wages."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint, as soon as possible, a committee with adequate labour representation thereon, to suggest ways and means to secure the transfer of the textile industry, particularly in the city of Bombay, to the State and to make recommendations for its improvements."

Mr. G. S. Gangoli, will move.—

"This Council recommends to Government to suspend the operation of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, immediately."

REMISSIONS.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government that in future suspensions of land revenue payable to Government should be granted on the following lines:—

(a) When the fall in the prices of agricultural products is 50 per cent., the whole of the land revenue payable to Government should be suspended;

(b) When the fall in the prices of agricultural products is 33 per cent., half the land revenue payable should be suspended; and

(c) When the fall in the prices of agricultural products is less than 20 per cent., then no suspensions should be granted at all."

"This Council recommends to Government that they should grant remission of 50 per cent. in the land revenue payable to Government by the agriculturists of this Presidency for the current revenue year."

Dr. G. Vaishampayan, will move:—

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of five members of this Council, with power to co-opt, to enquire into the economic distress of the agriculturists in the presidency caused by the abnormal fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities and to suggest means and measures for the amelioration of their present economic condition."

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND HANGING

Is It Suicide Due To Unemployment?

Information was received by the De Lisle Road Police, on Sunday morning that a man was found hanging in a room in the Sewri chawls. The police went to the place and found a Hindu hanging with a dhotie in room No. 104, of the B. D. D. Chawls. The body was removed to the morgue.

It appears that the man was unemployed for the last one week, and also had not received his wages for the last three months from the Jamshed Mills, where he was employed previously.

The police could not trace his identity.

The cause that led to his suicide it is hoped, will be revealed at the Coroner's inquest to-day (Monday).

LAD KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

Driver Arrested

Kania Samirao, a 9-year old son of Sub-Inspector Kirtiker of the C. I. D. was knocked down by a car on Saturday at 8-40 p.m. near the Prarthan Samaj. The boy who received injuries on the forehead, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

The driver of the car, has been arrested.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED

Attitude Of G. I. P. Rly. Agent Criticised

SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE RESOLUTION

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the 13th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the affiliated unions held their meetings at Delisle Road Maidan at 5 p.m., and Chowpatty Sands at 6 p.m. on Sunday, when Messrs. G. L. Khandalkar and Abdul Majeed presided, respectively.

Two resolutions were adopted in the meeting, namely (1) that the G.I.P. Railway workers condemn the attitude of the G I P Agent in not reinstating all the G I P workers, in not recognising the G I P Railway Workers' Union, assuring at the same time, the support of the meeting to hold up their Union in the face of the opposition of the authorities, and (2) supporting the resolution for a general strike passed in the All-India Textile workers conference assuring the textile workers the support and sympathy of the general public.

2,000 WORKERS UNABSORBED.

Mr R A Khedgikar moved the resolution, while Mr. Purushotamdas Tricumdas supported it.

The supporter also said that although the authorities seemed to nod their heads in assent to their demands, whenever such strikes occurred, they had never absorbed the 2,000 unabsorbed workers whom they had promised to absorb. He illustrated the negligence on the part of the authorities concerned by the example of the M S & M Railway Strike, adding, also, that the reason why such strikes ultimately fizzled out was to be found in the laxity of their demands and failure to enforce strict fulfilment of the agreement arrived at.

He appealed to other unions to join, co-ordinate their efforts and concert joint measures. He criticised the attitude of the millowners, saying that the capitalists had always been keen enough to take advantage of the helplessness of the workers and that at the first sign of depression they attacked the workers' wages.

OVER-BURDENED.

The mill industry was suffering from the depression for which the mill agents and managers had been mainly responsible. The mill industry would never rise, or show signs of prosperity, concluded the speaker, for it was over-burdened and the only panacea for the evils was the nationalisation of the industries.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala and Miss Maniben Kara were also among the speakers.

HAJ PILGRIM'S LOSS OF Rs. 170

Victim Of Clever Confidence Trick?

The Bholwada police are enquiring into a "confidence trick" case, in which a Haj pilgrim who arrived, recently in Bombay from Calcutta was relieved of 129 currency notes of Rs. 10 each, and two gold rings worth Rs. 50.

It appears that a Muslim of Calcutta came to Bombay on Friday night. In the train he got acquainted with a Bombay Muslim who persuaded him to get down at Dadar station as he was anxious to be the host of the Haj pilgrim. The Bombayite took the pilgrim to a coal shop in Sewri. At night after meals the pilgrim, the host and the host's relatives retired to bed. The pilgrim who had with him 120 notes of Rs. 10 each and a few golden rings counted the notes and the rings before retiring, and kept them securedly in his kit.

The guest (pilgrim) was surprised to find the next morning that all his currency notes and two rings valued at Rs. 50 were missing. He informed his host about the loss and requested him to take him to the nearest police station. The host instead of taking him direct to the Bholwada Police Station, made the pilgrim wander about, all the while telling him that he was being taken to the police.

After few hours spent in going round the city, the pilgrim sighted a police constable to whom he told the story of his loss. Both the pilgrim and his host were marched to the police station, where the complaint of the pilgrim was recorded, and the "host" was put under arrest.

On Saturday evening the police searched the coal shop but nothing was found.

Further enquiries are being carried on.

18d Ratio Has Led India To Bankruptcy

FIXITY OF EXCHANGE ONLY A CONVENIENCE, NOT A NECESSITY

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia Demands Opening Of Mints To Silver

Fixity of the exchange, "Mr. J. A. Wadia said in his statement to a "Chronicle" representative, is a convenience, not a necessity. If you will kindly turn to the Babington Smith's Currency Committee of 1919, you will find it distinctly stated that fixity of exchange is really a convenience and not a necessity. Under the guise of fixity you can have fixity at 2s. to the rupee as we had it the other day; we can have fixity at 18d. to the rupee as it is now; we can have it also as 16d., as we had for several years ago of we can have a fixity at 1s. to a rupee which figure was recommennded by late Mr. S. A. Raleigh who was dead against closing the mints to silver. Our Government, when it went before the Herschell Committee, asked for 18d. fixity. but the Committee would not allow it and they reduced it to 16d. and they did so reluctantly because the Government of India declared that as the exchange was not fixed at 18d., it would go bankrupt. After the closing of the mints in 1893 our exchange fell to 13d. to the rupee. In 1895 and 96, we did not go bankrupt and we had a surplus. With 18d. to the rupee, wedded to excessive taxation, we are nearing bankruptcy to-day. All the wealth producing institutions like agriculture and industry are in a precarious condition."

"Everyone talks of fixity but the external trade of India is a fraction compared to the internal trade of India, which, according to Gladstone, is 14 times as great as the external trade of any country and our internal trade is all done in rupees. So we are clamouring for fixity for a trade which is a small fraction compared to internal trade."

As regards the possibility of objection in regard to the closing of the mints he proceeded. "I quoted the 'Statist' the other day and I took it from Sir Dinshaw Wach's speech delivered at the Congress in 1892. He almost emphatically denounced the closing of the mints." "Indians will never understand" declared Mr. J. E. O'Conor before the Fowler Committee in 1898, 'that closing of the mints causes no dissatisfaction among the people.'

WHY OFFICIALS PREFER 18D. RATIO

"In 1886 the Government of India admitted that the fall in the exchange value of silver as compared to gold appeared to have benefitted the agriculturists."

Government, Mr. Wadia thought would not strike this dangerous track of opening the mints to silver because it would interfere with their budget and the emoluments of their officers who want a higher ratio in order to purchase a sovereign for fewer rupees.

"Yes, it would be a step in that direction," continued Mr. Wadia apropos of the doubts that such a policy would let slip wild forces of speculation both in silver and sommodities. "It would," he asserted, "if the Government were to shout from the house-tops that they were going to open up the mints to silver. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce once recommended that Government should open the mints to silver. When and how to do it is left to their discretion. So if it is done quietly and immediately, I am not afraid of any great speculation."

AMERICA'S AIM

Referring to the cut in the gold content of the dollar and the results that are likely to ensue from it, Mr. Wadia said: "England has reduced, the value of her gold sovereign by about 33 per cent America is reducing the gold dollar by 40 per cent. Gold has risen in value as compared to commodities in recent years. Or, in other words, commodities have fallen 40 per cent in relation to gold. The aim of America is to raise the prices of commodities. How far she will succeed in the end is rather difficult to answer. For instance, let us say that the commodities of the world are 100 and the currency of the world are also 100. Now increase the currency to 200. It is natural that commodity prices would rise. So far as I can judge America has succeeded to a far great extent by raising the price of commodities."

"Lord Maxton in regard to this said 'I might say that a rise in commodities might possibly tend to increase taxation, because, although the number of coins paid in are the same, nevertheless, the coin might represent more commodities; but this effect is produced unconsciously. The people are not conscious of this additional burden."

CIRCUS HAGENBECK

Special Show For School Children

In response to numerous inquiries from principals and teachers of Bombay schools to give their pupils special facilities to visit the circus, Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck has decided to give a special performance with a full evening programme on Thursday (the 8th instant inthe morning at 9-40 o'clock, during which the whole circus will be reserved for school children. The very moderate uniform price of 9 annas has been fixed for the children and the accompanying teachers.

Every school will be allotted a section according to their reservations, so that the young visitors will sit in comfort amongst themselves. Hagenbecks have given such performances in all other towns on their world tour, and met with greatest success and appreciation everywhere.

Principals and teachers of the Bombay schools are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to give to their pupils the instructive stimulation of this clean show of highest international standing and to inform the circus (phone 25330 or 26817) on Tuesday or Wednesday latest, how many seats they wish to resevre, so that a suitable section may be allotted to them.

OLD MAN INJURED ON QUEEN'S ROAD

Knocked Down By Car Of Ex-Mayor

A car belonging to Mr. Hussienbhoy Lalji, an ex-Mayor of Bombay, knocked down a old Gujerati, on Sunday noon, on the Queen's Road. The old man, who received several injuries was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

It appears that at about noon on Sunday, Car No. W. 4300, belonging to Mr. Hussienbhoy Lalji was being driven along the Queen's Road, from the Opera House towards Churcgate. When it was nearing the Thakurdwar Road Junction, an old man named Kersonji Dayalji, (60), a Gujerati from Vile Parle, it appears suddenly darted across the road, and was knocked down by the car. Mulji, who received some injuries, was removed in the same car to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

England Team For Rugby International

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The England team to play against Ireland in the Rugby International at Dublin on 10/2, is identical with the side which beat Wales except that Forrest (Navy) replaces Wright.

MAE WEST
in
"I'm no angel"
Just a Story About a Girl who Lost Her Reputation . . . and Never Missed It!...
with
CARY GRANT
A Paramount Picture
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M

Proprietors: HAGUE THEATRES LTD. Governing Director ALEX HAGUE.

"INDIA'S BLACKEST SPOT"

MAHATMA DOES A BIT OF PLAIN-SPEAKING

"Untouchability Is Institution Of The Devil"

(The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Gandhiji at the public meeting in Trivandrum):—

I am no stranger to Travancore or Trivandrum. If you will permit me, I should say I am with you a fellow citizen of Travancore. And I shall tell you why I would love to become a citizen of Travancore. I have had the audacity if you like to call it or courage as I would call it—to say that Malabar, which includes Travancore and Cochin, was the blackest spot in the untouchability map of India. The worst forms of untouchability are to be found in Malabar. And Malabar is the home of Shankaracharya, the teacher of Advaita doctrine. How untouchability of the worst type can be consistent with the teaching of Shankar passes my comprehension. But, since I have become a Harijan by choice, I should love to suffer with the Harijans who are supposed to occupy the lowest rung of the ladder even in the Harijan scale. I cannot possibly do so unless I could take out a naturalisation certificate and become a citizen of Travancore. For, do you know what I saw this morning when I went to a Harijan school? There I saw two Harijan boys belonging to what are called the Vetas. One lives and learns on this Earth. I learnt then and there that Vetas are invisible like the Nayadis.—synonymous terms. In the note that was passed to me, it was stated that Vetas had the greatest difficulty in finding pure drinking water. Once during the Boer War, as a humble member of the Ambulance Corps that I was, I found myself in the position of the Vetas. Not that there was any prohibition against the soldiers and ambulance men who were marching through that scorching country, but it happened to be a waterless desert; it was a decree of prohibition from Province itself. The mid-day sun shone scorching overhead. We were all—white soldiers and brown ambulance men—parched with thirst. Suddenly we came upon a little pool filled with dirty water. That was to serve as drinking water for us. This morning I immediately recalled that scene and said to myself how infinitely worse the Vetas must feel when day in and day out they are consigned to dirty pools for drinking water, not in a waterless desert, but in a place where ample fresh water is perennial. Are you now surprised that I should love to identify myself with a Veta and feel with him by living with him and seeing what it is you feel when you see fresh water all around and are debarred from using it. If God wills it, He will give me the strength and the will to go through the fire. You now understand the nature of the message that I want to deliver to you this evening.

DUTY OF STATE.

But there is always a ray of light even through apparently impenetrable darkness. The 'communique' of Maharaja's Government in connection with this untouchability business was this morning placed in my hands I was able, at the meeting where I saw the order of His Highness the Maharaja's Government, to tender my congratulations. As I then read this order, it seemed to me in short that there would be no State recognition for those public institutions which debarred untouchables from their use. Whilst it was possible for me to tender my congratulations, you must not run away with the belief that such relief of a very modified type could give me satisfaction. This deep-seated disease requires not a temporizing but a drastic remedy. If the Hindu patient is to live, then this disease has to be removed root and branch. I wish that the young Maharaja and his advisers may take courage into their hands and apply the only remedy that can undo this mischief. The remedy is incredibly simple. They have simply to say that there will be no State recognition in any shape or form of untouchability, unapproachability or invisibility. As an ex—lawyer, who still has some memory of legal lore, I make bold to say that such a legislation or such a proclamation will not amount to any interference with any single individual's religious belief or practice. It is the bounden duty of a State, which has subjects entertaining different faiths, to take an impartial and detached view in matters of religion. By identifying itself with practices prevalent among a section of its subjects and by giving legal protection to those practices the State interferes with the progress of reform and interferes with the free play of people's conscience. All that the State has got to do is to say to its subjects, "The State has nothing to do with your religious beliefs and practices. We will interfere when you, in prosecuting your religious practices, will interfere with common law rights or with the peace of the State." But the existing State recognition of untouchability makes it a current coin.

I feel that an extremely heavy responsibility rests upon Hindu Princes, when the very Hindu religion runs the risk of being utterly destroyed if this virus of untouchability is not expelled from the Hindu body. Those who feel as deeply as I do about this matter cannot possibly rest until the so-called Harijans are clothed with precisely the same rights as Non-Harijan Hindus possess today.

"MY ONE CONSTANT PRAYER."

Now one or two words only with reference to the individual duty of everyone in this audience, man or woman. This is a movement essentially of self-purification of Savarna Hindus frankly acknowledging the debt that they owe to Harijans, and rendering full reparation to them. This can only be brought about by a complete change of heart on our part. As I have already described to you, the State aid can only be of a negative character. The State cannot possibly change the individual heart. That can only be made by prayer to Almighty. It is not possible for a single human being to change the heart of a fellow-being. I know that I cannot do it. I can only make an appeal to your reason and to your heart. But it is God alone who can arm the word that I speak to you with the power to shoot like an arrow and make a lodgment in your heart. If you can believe the word of a man who is perpetually seeking after truth, believe me that throughout all my waking hours, and if I can say during my sleep also, my one constant prayer to God is that he may give that power to my words so that the Hindu heart can be touched and it may be purged of the virus of untouchability and Hindus and Hinduism may be saved from impending doom.

Please remember that your duty and my duty does not end with merely recognizing the Harijans as blood brothers and blood sisters. That is the beginning of the end. The end is that we should rid ourselves of every form of untouchability that is eating into the vitals of Hindu society. As an address reminded me only this morning, it was not enough to treat Pulayas, Nayadis and others as blood brothers; for untouchability existed among Savarna Hindus themselves, caste against caste. It is true that the poison has gone so deep that it has corrupted the whole of our society. It has even affected our fellow-countrymen—Mussalmans, Christians, and others. What, therefore, you and I have to do is to forget that there is anybody high or low on this earth. That, being the children of the same Creator, the same God, no matter to what faith we may belong, no matter what few we may have, we are all equal in the eyes of our Maker. Do you not see that when we have been able to purge ourselves of this virus, not only shall we Hindus be able to look the world in the face but we shall also be able to live in peace with our neighbours, be they Mussalmans, be they Christians, Jews, Parsees or others.

BANANAS AND COCOANUTS.

Now you will understand why I consider insignificant the purse you have been good enough to give me, considering that Trivandrum is the capital of a great State of India. Do you know that both Bangalore and Calicut have given no less than six or seven thousand rupees to the Harijan purse? If you were to tell me that poverty had hit Travancore harder than Calicut or Bangalore, I must refuse to believe it. Bangalore at least is not a land flowing with milk and honey as Travancore is. As somebody was saying, no man need die of positive hunger in Kerala. You have got the richest milk that mother cocoanut can yield, and you can have all the sweetness you desire from the banana which is very cheap here. When I was travelling through the South in 1915 I lived for days together on bananas and cocoanuts; and as an expert diet reformer I can tell you that you can well hold body and soul together for many days, indeed many years, on bananas and cocoanuts. So if you were to advance the plea of poverty as against Harijans, you would be absolutely out of court. While, therefore, I am in Trivandrum I expect all of you who are here and who have listened to me to make up for this very serious defect in your purse. Sisters can copy little Kaumadi, who lives not very many miles from you, and discard all the jewellery that they wear. And you, the citizens of Travancore can put your heads together and decide that your purse should be the richest because you represent the blackest spot, and you can undertake to make up for the defect I have shown to you.

SERIOUSNESS OF MISSION.

But you will permit me to point out another serious defect. Since I have been travelling in Travancore, I have discovered that the people have paid like misers, but the organisers have spent money like spend thrifts. Therefore, as it has astounded me, it will astound you, to learn that the feeding charges of my party which certainly descends like locusts on a field—and such other expenses which should never be deducted from purses given for the Harijan cause, have been deducted. You will be astonished to know that in many cases, more than 50 per cent have been spent. What would God tell me when I say to Him that in the name of Harijans so many thousand rupees were collected and 50 per cent were deducted for feeding and entertaining men? I know that if I did not protest against such expenses, my claim to represent the Harijans would be summarily dismissed by divinity. The fact of the matter is, that you have not treated this Harijan question as seriously as it should have been treated. It is a deeply religious question. It affects the well-being of the poorest in the land. It affects the well-being of those who are despised by society.

I wish you and I and everyone of us would hang down our heads in shame if we were guilty of misusing or using improperly a single pie collected one behalf of the Harijans. I assure you that I do not want a single convenience which cannot be cheaply supplied. One little flickering light will suffice for my purpose. I want no flags or buntings for me and my party. If you gave me the open sky and the velvety sand of Travancore to lie upon, I should never a single word of reproach. But I will reproach everyone connected with this cause who mis-spends or spends uselessly a single pie when it might have been saved for the Harijan cause. I want you all to understand the seriousness of this mission. I want you then to bestir yourselves, put your sholders to the wheel, and make a Herculean effort, whilst there is yet time, to save ourselves and the ancient faith from the impending doom. I do not wish to convey the meaning that only the Committees in Travancore have been guilty of useless expenditure. God alone knows how many other Committees have been guilty of this. But this I can tell you, that ever since this tour began, I have been cross-questioning every Committee, and I have called for accounts of receipts and expenditure from every Committee and am awaiting accounts from them. There is no reflection here on the honesty of a single person. But those of you, who are studying law or who are lawyers, will at once understand when I say that neglect or carelessness on the part of a trustee, which everyone connected with this movement is, amounts to a crime. A trustee is expected to give greater attention and care to the protection of his ward than he would bestow on his own protection.

BE WISE GARDENERS.

But I have not come here to give you a dissertation on the law of "varna." I simply want to say that I am in full agreement with you in your fight against untouchability. I entirely endorse your remark that it has corrupted not Hindu society alone, but has affected other societies also. The assumption of superiority of one class over another is a poison slowly killing us. When Narayan Guru Sawmi enunciated his formula of one caste, one religion and one God, he had, in my opinion, no other meaning in his mind. He said, 'I will not tolerate this assumption of superiority on the part of anybody.' I do not recall in my many discussions with him that he had anything to say against the beneficent interpretation of "varnadharma" that I have given.

Let us not, therefore, destroy the tree for its bad or poisonous branches. If you know anything whatsoever of gardening, you know that a gardener who finds diseased branches prunes them. He deals with the whole tree, if he finds the tree rotten at the root. He will be considered a foolish gardened deserving summary dismissal who, because he sees some diseased branches, lays the axe at the root. In our society let us act as wise gardeners. Let us understand the disease that is corroding Hinduism. Let us get rid of untouchability, or, in other words, of the evil of superiority and inferiority. Let us first get rid of this evil and purify our hearts. And when we shall have successfully done so, we shall be able to pronounce opinion on the working of the law of "varna" as I have explained it. To-day we know it chiefly as a species of untouchability. Lastly, it is my conviction, and I want you to be infected with that conviction, that untouchability as I have described to you is fast going. And if you are fired by that conviction, I want you to put forth your best effort to exercise that devil.

"INDIA'S BLACKEST SPOT"

Gandhiji's Plain-Speaking At Trivandrum

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Gandhiji at Kurukancheri, a village in Cochin State, in reply to an address from Thiyya Harijans:—

It is a matter of exceedingly great pleasure for me to renew your acquaintance. The names Ezhavas and Thiyyas are not new to me at all; nor is the name of Shri Narayan Guru new to me. I had the honour of meeting him and having long discussions with him while he was on this Earth. It was at that time that I came in close contact with many Ejhavas and Thiyyas. I met the leaders and had many friendly discussions with them, I have very pleasant recollections of the affection I received from them without exception. Since then constant correspondence has been kept up between them and myself. Whilst some have differed from the views I have expressed, their affection has not suffered in any way. I treasure that affection. Therefore I am glad that I am once more in your midst.

I have carefully read the whole of your address. All the remarks that you have made about the institution of caste, as you have interpreted it, have my fullest sympathy. But you know from your experience that the vast majority of questions in this world have at least two sides. They appear differently and bear different meanings also. Caste, in so far as it is based on untouchability, is an institution of the devil, and we must get rid of it at any cost. But I have explained repeatedly that caste expressed as "varnadharma" is an eternal law which we may not break except at our own risk. There are many laws of Nature, which are still hidden from us. That does not mean that they are not in existence or that they do not operate in our lives. The law of "varna" was discovered by our ancestors ages ago; and, as I have understood and interpreted it, it has appeared to me a wholly beneficent law. But like many laws and institutions of Nature this law of "varna" has been distorted, and we to-day see it in its hideous form. Man—Hindu man—has disfigured it and made it doubly hideous by tainting it with untouchability. "Varnadharma" is an economic law. It is my certain conviction that if the whole world followed that law, the strife that we see around us would cease at once. It is preeminently a law of concord, never of discord.

A FIVE YEARS' WALK

CHANDPUR, Jan. 28.
(By Mail).

How he made his way on foot over the hills and dense forests of Assam, traversing some of the wildest and remotest d'stricts, during the latest stage of a walking tour all over India begun in 1928, was the subject of a lecture which Mr. Swadeshranjan Dutta gave here yesterday before a large and distinguished audience in the Bar Association Hall.

Mr. Swadeshranjan Dutta comes from the district of Dacca and since starting out on his long pilgrimage he has visited every province of India with the exception of the Punjab. The whole of his journey has been accomplished on foot with practically no rest except for 4 or 6 months during the winter of 1930-1931 when he fell ill.

The intrepid traveller is leaving to-day for Faridpur "en route" for Calcutta and Rangoon. His intention is to make his way from Burma into Siam and thence to China and Japan.—A. P.

Sir Ian Hamilton returned England on board the liner "Bremen" with the Second Gordons' drums restored by the German Government.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR TEN YEARS MORE

port and encouragement as is consistent with the interests of the mills.

CHECK ON MANAGING AGENTS

The managing agency system is exhaustively examined by the Board in all its aspects and the report states 'inter alia' that there is some force in the criticism that the financial methods of managing agents are unsound, in so far as they are inclined to finance fixed capital expenditure by short term funds, but in practice, these methods are successful, so long as the management is in careful and competent hands. There is little justification for the practice, not uncommon, of investing the surplus funds or funds raised on the credit, of one company in another concern under the same management. Legislation is desirable to define the extent and nature of the control and supervision to be exercised by the directors and shareholders of a company or managing agents.

PROTECTION TO SILK INDUSTRY

Proposals To Save It From Ruinous Imports

SERICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

The report of the Board on the grant of protection to the sericultural industry has also been published.

The Board recommends that the "ad valorem" rate of duty on silk goods should be raised to 83 per cent and that the "ad valorem" rate of duty on silk mixtures should be raised to 60 per cent. It also recommends that all classes of raw silk and silk yarn, including thown silk and spun silk should be liable to a duty of 50 per cent "ad valorem." A specific duty of Re. 1 per pound is suggested as the duty to be levied on artificial silk yarn.

The period of protection should be five years so as to afford the industry time in which to reorganise itself, to reduce its cost of production by cheapening Mulberry life, eliminatig to lose in cocoon production and improving the efficiency of its reeling methods.

The Board also suggests that a further enquiry should be undertaken at the end of this period to take stock of the situation and make recommendations for the future.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The chief features of the import statistics are the abnormal quantities imported from China and Japan in 1932-33 and the serious fall in value in the last three years. The Customs classification of imports, by place of shipment and colour, is illogical and inconvenient. The system of tariff valuation is unsatisfactory and should be abolished.

Imported silk should be classified according to quality, based on the process of manufacture or the type of cocoon used: (1) filature and dupion hand reeled silks. Imported filature silks compete indirectly with Indian filature quality charkha silks; filature quality charkha silk; imported re-reeled silks compete with first quality charkha silks; filature dupions and all native reeled silks except the coarsest-compete with second and third quality charkha silks. silk made by hand from rejected or double cocoons does not really compete with any Indian silk. Imported silk has no freight or other marketing advantage or disability as compared with Indian silk. The low prices of Chinese silk are due partly to more efficient methods of rearing, but mainly to superior modern methods of reeling, helped by the abolition of export duty and other State aid. Chinese competition, helped by falling exchanges, has been serious for the last ten years and deadly for the last three; but it is not likely to last if the European and American demand revives. A more permanent menace to the Indian raw silk industry is the increasing competition of artificial silk yarn and goods."

MENACE TO SILK INDUSTRY.

The report continues "Our problem is not the protection of an infant ndustry but the saving of an old established industry from extinction. The fact that much of the silk is produced in the States of Kashmir and Mysore does not bar the claim to protection. The industry enjoys the advantage of an agricultural population with low wages and demanding a subsidiary occupation. It also has a climate suitable for the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of silkworms. The indigenous races of silkworms are comparable with the multivoltine races of South China and though the average yield of cocoons is lower in India, it can be and is being improved. The industry is capable of expansion and can produce all the cocoons for which there may be a demand. Power is available at reasonable rates. Labour is abundand, reasonably efficient and, except in Kashmir, cheap. The market is capable of expansion in many directions. Conditions at the time of our enquiry are unsettled and abnormal. The dangers which have threatened the industry are the loss of its export market, a shrinkage in the world demand for silk and silk waste, and a corresponding fall in the Indian demand for silk, a tendency even in this restricted field to replace Indian raw silk by cheaper substitutes, the reduction in the price of Chinese silks, the loss of the market for silk waste, and, superimposed upon all these burdens, the depression of the silk weaving industry caused by the continued dumping of cheap manufactured goods.

Apart from the unfair competition resulting from the depreciation of exchanges and grant of bounties, the industry even now is nearly able to hold its own. We recommend protection for five years while the industry is reorganised and a further enquiry at the end of that period to ascertain what use the industry has made of its opportunity and whether it needs further protection."

PREFERENCE FOR INDIAN SILK.

Research should be carried out by provincial and State Governments and their results co-ordinated by a sericultural committee of the Council of Agricultural Research, which should arrange for such financial assistance as may be required and suggest legislative action when necessary. This Committee should explore the possibility of improving facilities for sericultural education. Improvements in marketing should be undertaken, and the establishment of conditioning houses should be taken up. Generous financial assistance should be provided. The collection of statistics should be improved. The Government should watch the course of prices and be ready to apply the provisions of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, if need arises. Steps should be taken to include raw silk in the list of Imperial preferences."

EFFECT OF PROPOSALS.

Referring to the effect of their proposals, the Committee contends "We anticipate a decided fall in the imports of raw silk as a result of our proposals. The specified duty which we recommend involves at the present price of raw silk an increase of duty from 25 to about 40 per cent. So that there will be no loss of revenue until the volume of imports falls by somewhere near 40 percent. We do not anticipate a sudden fall in imports to this extent. We have also made provision for an increase in the alternative "ad valorem" rate of duty which will benefit the revenue if prices rise. We do not therefore consider that our proposals constitute a menace to the revenue of the country."—A. P.

SOVIET PAYS HOMAGE TO GREATEST MAN OF LETTERS

Lunacharsky's Remains Interred In Kremlin

PLAN FOR CURRENT YEAR

MOSCOW, January 2.
(From Our Correspondent.)

To-day, the inhabitants of Moscow paid their last homage to the body of the famous Soviet Orator and writer, Anatoli Vasilivich Lunacharsky. Yesterday the coffin containing the remains of the former Soviet Commissar of Education arrived in Moscow from Paris, where the death occurred. He was then placed in the Hall of columns, the same historic Hall which held Lenin's body after his death.

THE HOMAGE.

Tens of thousands of peoples visited the Hall yesterday and today to pay respect to the body of the late Lunacharsky. After this, the body was cremated and the ashes immured in the Kremlin walls with all the civil and military pomp and honours due this great veteran of world literature.

PAL-BEARERS.

The catafalque bearing the urn which contained Mr. Lunachrsky's ashes was carried on the shoulders of prominent Soviet leaders: Premier Molotov, President Kalinin, Mr. Litvinoff and others. The entire way from the Hall of Columns to the Red Square was set with a guard of honour.

HIS PEN AND TONGUE.

When the catafalque arrived in th Reed Square, it was placed in front of the Lenin's Mausoleum and some brief speeches were made. President Kalinin, Mr. Litvinoff and Falix Cohn, head of the Department of art and literature paid filling tributes to the brilliant career and inate abilities of the late Commissar. They stressed the point that he was endowed alike with a powerful pen and a powerful tongue in oratory.

On the completion of the speeches, the Kremlin chimes began to go off. But in complete disorder, as if they, too, wished to participate in the mourning for the great veteran of art.

U.S.S.R. PLAN FOR 1934.

The famous Five-Year-Plan of the Soviet Union are not in themselves the final stages in planning construction. Such plan has its stages: it is split up into five annual plans; each of these, in turn, are devided into four quarterly plans; this again, is organised into monthly plans; these monthly plans are sub-divided into ten-day plans; the final stage is separating these ten day plans into individual daily plans.

The first annual plan of the Second Five-Year-Plan is announced to have been fulfilled during the course of the year 1933. Below follows summary of the Plan for 1934, the second year of the Second Five-Years-Plan!

HEAVY INDUSTRIES.

During the current year, production in heavy industry is to be increased by 21 per cent more than the preceding year. The manufacture of goods for every day use is to be increased by 18 per cent.

The production of 19 billion kilowatts of electric energy, 96 million tons of coal 30 1/2 million tons of nepha, 10 million tons of pig-iron 10 million tons of steel and 7 million tons of sheet iron is to be achieved in this year.

115,300 tractors 72,000 new automobiles are to be built. 3 billion meters of cotton materials and 188 million meters of flax fabrics are to be woven by the textile factories.

13 new blast-furnaces, 40 martine batteries, 25 steel-casters and three blooming machines are to be built, 38 new coal-pits are to be laid. 13 benzine-cracking plants are to be erected.

An area of 130 million hectars is to be sown and 540 new machine and tractor stations are to be organised.

RAILWAY.

40,000 new railway cars and 1,253 locomotive-engines will be constructed. The total sum of wages for the labourers of the entire Soviet Union will equal 37,-700,000,000 roubles. The amount of roubles to be invested in the state insurance of the workers and employees will reach the figures of 5 billion roubles. The national income will equal 60 billion roubles against 50 billion roubles last year. The capital investment in the entire people's economy will be 25,100,000,000 roubles whereas last year's investment was 18 billion roubles.

44,700 men and women will be graduated from the universities, 125,300 from the technical schools, 77,000 from the worker's faculties (high schools exclusively for workers), and 525,000 will be trained in the factory schools.

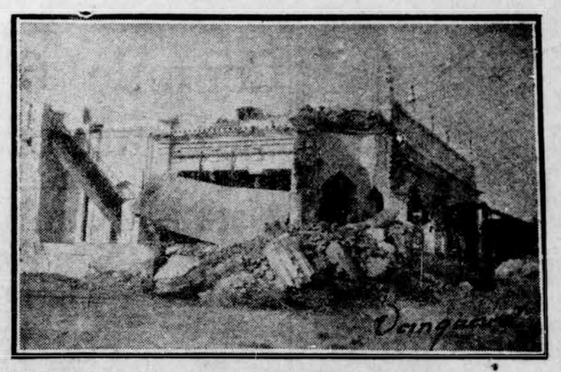
IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Central Asia, the main cotton growing region of the Soviet Union, has fulfilled its plan of cotton submission (selling to Government on fixed rates) to the government 1,061,921 tons of cotton has been submitted to the government by December 31 last. This quantity makes 100 per cent of the plan. It is reported that that the submission of the cotton to the government is still going on.

TALE OF BIHAR'S WOE AS TOLD BY CAMERA

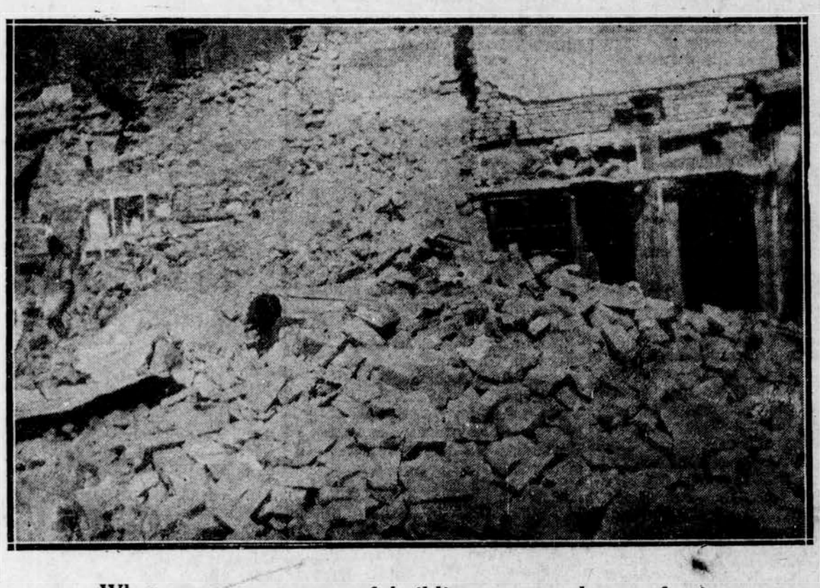
...e interior part of the Muzzafarpur District Jail ...kshop, its walls fallen down, and the jail's boundary wall completely wrecked.

Badly damaged. One of the prominent building of Muzaffarpur.

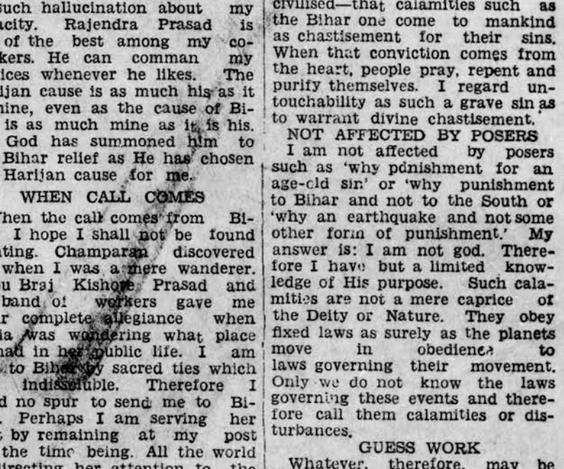


Jumma Masjid, the biggest mosque in the town of Muzzafarpur, in ruins.

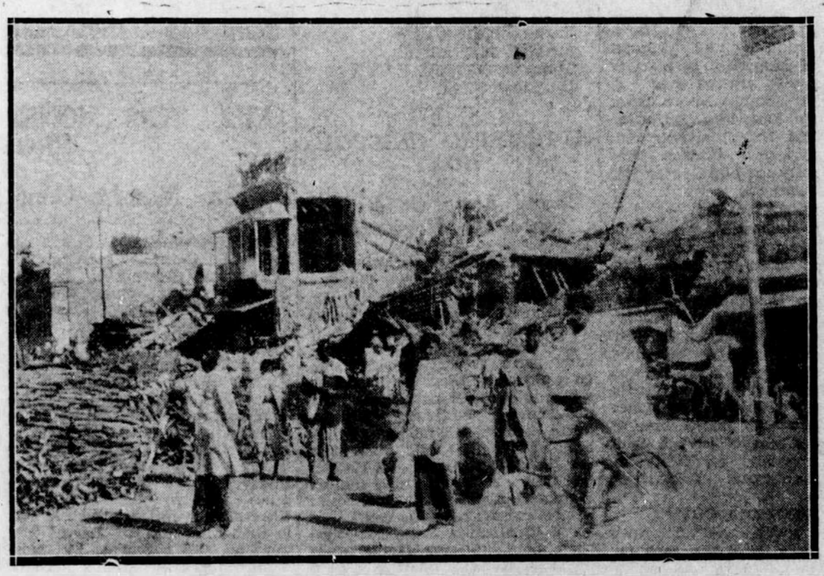
A distressed Muslim family cooking near the Relief Camp, Muzzafarpur.



What once was a row of building—now a heap of ruins.



Ground broken open on the road near the District Jail, Muzzafarpur, leaving deep grooves therein.



Scene of damage: Road side—Muzaffarpur.

Street view of Sonepur after earthquake havoc.

Death, Disease And Starvation

'Quake-Stricken Villagers Tell Heart-Rending Story

The Publicity Officer, Bihar Central Committee, Patna, writes:

The total sum received up to the 31st afternoon amounts to Rs. 3,23,886-8-6.

Seth Achal Singh on behalf of the Agra Earthquake Relief Committee has sent a donation of Rs. 2,000 and expects to send a couple of thousand rupees more in a day or two.

The Rangoon Jewellers' Association has donated Rs. 1001.

The Union of Small Rice Market of Burma has sent a Money Order of Rs. 300 in response to the appeal made by Pandit Jawarlal.

The Kharagpur Citizens Committee has sent Rs. 300 of which 125 is the first instalment of Maratha Mitra Samaj, Kharagpur.

Dr. Khare, who is the president of the Nagpur Relief Committee has sent Rs. 500 as first instalment. Swami Vidyanandji has sent 2500 rupees worth Grain, 2500 rupees worth Cloth, 500 rupees worth utensils collected by him locally.

Mr. Mangal Singh wires from Muzaffarpore:—

"Medical relief organised in Muzaffarpore, Champaran, are satisfactory. Proceeding to Samastipur, Darbhanga."

NADIAD HINDU ANATH ASHRAM

All-Hindu orphans in need of help from earthquake stricken districts of Bihar will gladly be admitted and taken charge of (by lodging, feeding and maintaining) in the above Ashram till they are claimed by their parents or relatives."

Citizens of Kopargaon have contributed Rs. 700. They hope to send Rs. 500 more.

IN DARBHANGA

Sjt. Satyanarain Sinha, President, District Relief Committee, Darbhanga, writes that he visited Darbhanga on the 27th January with Babu Braj Kishore Prasad, Basant Lal Murarker of Calcutta and Babu Raghav Das of Gorakhpur. He found almost the whole population living in improvised centres. Relief work has been organised and several Relief Committes are orking in conjunction with the Central District Relief Committee. Two shops have been opened, one at Laheria Sarai and the other at Darbhanga on behalf of the Marwari Relief Society to sell things at a very cheap rate. The total death in the town is reported to be over 1000.

HORRIBLE STATE

On his way to Madhubani he learnt that the bridge on the Ranika Road, which leads to Madhubani gave way while a motor car was passing over it the same day, injuring very severely the occupants of the car who are said to be lying in precarious condition at Madhubani. He had, therefore, to go by a circuitous route. He found the town in a horrible state with the usual earthquake ravages at their worst. The Assistant Superintendent of Police of Madhubani informed him that the teotal number of death in the sub-division was reported to be 806 so far but as reports were still coming it was apprehended that the number would go up to 1,000.

LAND LAID WASTE

He then proceeded to Jayanagar, 22 miles north of Madhubani. It was a very important business centre. On the way the car stuck in the mire and they had to wade through mud and water. Fifty per cent of the agricultural lands have been rendered useless About 75,000 maunds of paddy of the 'elaka' went down in the large cracks due to the earthquake. In the village Simri near Rajnagar, one Mahommedan had hoarded his money under the ground and unfortunately the fissures appeared at that very place and he lost about Rs. 30,000. A sub-divisional Relief Committee was formed with Babu Chaturanan Das as its President. The Local Officials have promised to co-operate with it.

Amongst the notable workers who have arrived to work at Muzaffarpore are Prof. Indra of Delhi, Dr. Shukhdeo, Sri Sriram Bajpai, Chief Scout Commissioner, Swami Onkaranand (Hindu Mission), Baba Gurudutt Singh, Sri Mohan Lall Saksena of Lucknow and Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai of Bombay.

IN MUZAFFARPUR

The Publicity Department of the Muzaffarpur District Relief Committee writes:—

Attention is being directed towards the villages and Relief Centres have been opened at Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Belsand and Pupri Relief has been sent to Minapore, Katra and Sakra. A separate department has been opened for the villages and a party of doctors as also is being despatched.

The news from villages are really distressing. Fifty kisans, from the Minapur Thana who had been in a prosperous condition before had come to Muzaffar-

(Continued on page 7).

TO EVERYONE HIS JOB

If Bihar Calls I Shall Not Be Found Wanting Says Mahatma

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Under the caption "Bihar and Untouchability" Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Harijan":—

A friendly wire says "Will you not lay aside untouchability and go to Bihar?

An angry wire says "Must Mahatma fiddle while Bihar is burning?"

Both the wires pay me an undeserved compliment and exaggerate my capacity for service. as they assume that I can do more than my comrades. I have no such hallucination about my capacity. Rajendra Prasad is one of the best among my coworkers. He can comman my services whenever he likes. The Harijan cause is as much his as it is mine, even as the cause of Bihar is as much mine as it is his. But God has summoned him to the Bihar relief as He has chosen the Harijan cause for me.

WHEN CALL COMES

When the call comes from Bihar I hope I shall not be found wanting. Champaran discovered me when I was a mere wanderer. Babu Braj Kishore Prasad and his band of workers gave me their complete allegiance when India was wondering what place I had in her public life. I am tied to Bihar by sacred ties which are indissoluble. Therefore I need no spur to send me to Bihar. Perhaps I am serving her best by remaining at my post for the time being. All the world is directing her attention to the catasrophe. It would be presumption on my part to rush to Bihar when all are ready to assist her. Those also help who know how and when to wait.

BREACH OF TRUST

But another wire says I must use the Harijan collections for Bihar relief. I think it would be a clear breach of trust on my part if I listened to the advice. We may not afford to be unnerved in the face of great calamities. Not all the riches of the world would restore Bihar to her original condition. Time must elapse before reconstruction takes place and things become normal. What is necessary is that those who have anything to give are induced to give the most, not the least, they can.

TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION

But I make bold to suggest that, in reconstructing life in Bihar, if the wisest use is to be made of the help that is being sent, the organisers would have resolutely to set their faces against reproducing evil customs and habits. They may not encourage untouchability or caste devisions unperceivably based on untouchability. Nature has been impartial in her destruction. Shall we retain our partiality—caste against caste. Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsee, Jew against one another—in reconstruction or shall we learn from her the lesson that there is no such thing as untouchability as we practice it to-day?

TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY

Tremendous responsibility rests both upon the Government and the unofficial agency as to how reconstruction is to be undertaken. And as both are working in co-operation for this purpose, it ought not be difficult to rebuild Bihar in human and sanitary lines.

I share the belief with the whole world—civilised and uncivilised—that calamities such as the Bihar one come to mankind as chastisement for their sins. When that conviction comes from the heart, people pray, repent and purify themselves. I regard untouchability as such a grave sin as to warrant divine chastisement.

NOT AFFECTED BY POSERS

I am not affected by posers such as 'why pdnishment for an age-old sin' or 'why punishment to Bihar and not to the South or 'why an earthquake and not some other form of punishment.' My answer is: I am not god. Therefore I have but a limited knowledge of His purpose. Such calamities are not a mere caprice of the Deity or Nature. They obey fixed laws as surely as the planets move in obedience to laws governing their movement. Only we do not know the laws governing these events and therefore call them calamities or disturbances.

GUESS WORK

Whatever, therefore, may be said about them must be regarded as guess work. But guessing has its definite place in man's life. It is an ennobling thing for me to guess that the Bihar disturbance is due to the sin of untouchability It makes me humble, it spurs me to greater effort towards its removal, it encourags me to purify myself, it brings me nearer to my Maker. That my guess may be wrong does not affect the results named by me. For what is guess to the critic or the sceptic is a living belief with me and I base my future actions on that belief. Such guesses become superstitions when they lead to no purification and may even lead to fends. But such misuse of divine events cannot deter men of faith from interpreting them as a call to them for repentance for their sins. I do not interpret this chastisement as an exclusive punishment for the sin of untouchability. It is open to others to read in it divine wrath against many other sins.

A NEMESIS

Let anti-untouchability reformers regard the earthquake as a nemesis for the sin of untouchability. They cannot go wrong if they have the faith that I have. They will help Bihar more and not less for that faith. And they will try to create an atmosphere against reproduction of untouchability in any scheme of reconstruction —A.P.

QUICKLY AND SAFELY ENDS THE DISCOMFORT AND DANGER OF A COLD IN THE HEAD

First thing every morning put a drop of "VAPEX" on your handkerchief and breathe the germicidal vapour.
Of All Chemists.

Have you looked for Carl Hagenbeck's Circus?

SUNDAYS 3 SHOWS
10 a.m., 5-30 p.m., 9-45 p.m.
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Full programme at all performances
Prices of Admission:
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Book at S. Rose & Co., Tel: 20395 and at the Circus, Tele: 25330.
Menagerie open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Adults:—4 ans. Children:—2 ans.

Special Full Programme Performance For School Children

On THURSDAY, the 8th in the MORNING, at 9-40 o'clock at the uniform price of 9 annas per seat. The whole circus being reserved for school children and accompanying teachers exclusively. Principals are requested to apply immediately for the reservation of a section (Phone: 25330 or 26817).

ONLY 12 DAYS MORE

M. C. C. Put Up Record Score Of Tour

Compile 603, Mitchell Contributing 163

Madras Team's Collapse: Make Only 106 In First Knock And Following On Make 14 For No Loss

On the second day of the M.C.C.'s match against All Madras, the tourists compiled a record score of 603, Mitchell contributing 163 and Townsend 53 not out. Palia took four wickets for 117 runs and Gopalan three for 114.

Madras started well by making 61 for the first wicket, but, later, collapsed and were all out in 150 minutes for 106 runs.

The Madras followed-on and in 25 minutes before the close of the play had made 14 for no wickets in their second innings. The match will be concluded to-day.

For a Sunday the crowd at the Chepauk Grounds this morning when the game in the M. C. C.'s match against the Madras Eleven was resumed was rather small, only about 5,000 spectators being present. The weather was slightly warmer than yesterday but nevertheless, the conditions on the whole were again quite pleasant. Mitchell (122) and Langridge (4) resumed the M. C. C. innings at 11 a.m. to the bowling of Gopalan and Ramsngh. Like yesterday there was an early wicket fall—off the first ball of the day as a matter of fact. Gopalan opened from the Walaja Road end to Langridge and the latter covering up appeared to be beaten for pace and was given out l.b.w. by Umpire Hitch.

PREVIOUS RECORD BROKEN

Townsend joined Mitchell and both hit out so purposefully that they soon took the score past the M. C. C.'s previous highest total during the present tour, namely 481 for eight wickets against Bombay Presidency

DROPPED CATCHES.

Mitchell now showed how hard he can hit when he wants to. He was jumping out to almost every ball and was twice dropped on the boundary. The first nailer missed the "sitter" near the screen and then S. M. Hussain dropped a catch near the leg boundary. Mitchell went on tempting the fates however and was eventually caught by Hussain for a magnificent 163. This score which is 21 runs less than his previous highest score, had 15 fours and was distinguished by many excellently placed shots on both sides of the wicket. After starting cautiously as usual Mitchell has been increasingly aggressive and in the later stages was devastating as any member of the present M. C. C. team could be. Mitchell was at the wicket altogether for 218 minutes. Shortly before the M. C. C. had reached record figure of 500 in 340 minutes.

Elliot came in next and in one over from Palia both batsmen were given "lives" first by Palia himself and then by Hussain at the squareleg. The sixth wicket fell at 456 and the 7th at 501.

The England wicket-keeper delighted the crowd with some typical shots (distinguished by more power than elegance) and five of these reached the boundary. Eventually he was bowled by Palia for a quickly scored 29, the 8th wicket falling at 564.

Jardine sent in Clark next and weakness of home bowling was further emphasised when the Northants fast bowler successfully resisted it for over 30 minutes. This is Clark's longest innings in India and not one of the bowlers appeared likely to get his wicket. Within a few minutes of Clark's coming in the pair broke the ground record, namely, 570 for seven wickets made by the Europeans against the Vizianagaram Eleven. At 12/45 p.m. when the 9th wicket partnership had lasted 35 minutes 600 of the innings was signalled. Townsend also reached his 50 and Clark beat his previous highest score in India, namely 10 made in the second Test at Calcutta.

After batting for 35 minutes Clark was bowled by Bharatchand and Marriot was out l.b.w. to the same bowler. The M.C.C. innings ended at 12-50 for 603. Townsend remaining not out with 53. The Derbyshire player hit 4 fours.

A RISKY RUN.

Lunch was taken at fall of the last M. C. C. wicket. The home side commenced their innings at 2 p.m. with Johnstone and Bharatchand. Johnstone nearly ran himself out, by calling for an impossible run off the first ball of the innings bus later played sparkling cricket, driving and cutting with considerable grace and power. Clark and Barnett were opening bowlers.

FAST SCORING.

Johnstone drove Barnett's third ball to cover boundary and Bharatchand supporting him splendidly, 20 was on board in 15 minutes. Seeing that Barnett was making no impression, Jardine replaced him with Marriot at 20 but both batsmen played him with complete confidence. Bharatchand cover-drove Marriott for three and in 25 minutes the score had reached 28. Johnstone 16, Bharatchand 11.

SPARKLING CRICKET.

Johnstone's first four scoring strokes included three hits to boundary and when he was 36 he had in his score not less than seven fours. Fifty was telegraphed in 50 minutes and Jardine brought on Langridge in place of Townsend who crossed over to relieve Marriott. Bharatchand cover drove Langridge to boundary in first over from new end. At 3 p.m. when innings had lasted exactly an hour, score was 60 for no wickets.

ROT SETS IN

Townsend now set leg-trap with Langridge and Jardine close in at silly short-leg and silly mid-on respectively and quickly reaped two good wickets. Bharatchand gave catch to Jardine at 61 and soon after at 65 Ward in attempting to drive Townsend through leg-trap was beaten and bowled. Johnstone was however batting with superb confidence and Hussain who joined him at once elicited cheers with a neat work to boundary off Townsend, which whizzed past Langridge's ear.

JOHNSTONE OUT.

Collapse which started with Bharatchand's departure continued and 3 more wickets fell one after another. Johnstone who had been lingering in 40's for 25 minutes attempted a big hit against Townsend and was bowled for 46 which included 8 fours (70-3-46).

QUICK DISMISSALS.

Palia who came out with a runner left without scoring, and S M. Hussain after cutting Marriott to the boundary thrice in one over was out l.b.w. to him for 21.

6 WICKEES FALL FOR ADDITION OF 29.

With the last ball before tea, Clark shattered Nailers' wicket. Thus in 55 minutes six wickets had fallen for an addition of only 29 runs.

Clark shattered Uttappa's wicket on resumption, and Rogers after batting altogether for just under an hour was bowled by Langridge for five.

Gopalan alone among the later batsmen was able to do anything against the bowling, hitting twice to the boundary in a stay of 20 minutes. The home innings came to a close at 4-50 for 106.

MADRAS FOLLOW-ON.

Jardine made Madras follow-on, and the latter again commenced their innings with Johnstone and Bharatchand. For 25 minutes the M.C.C. Captain tried several changes to dissolve the partnership but without succeess, and at the close of the play both batsmen were not out, Johnstone (not out) 10, and Bharatchand (not out) 0. Extras were four, and the total for no wicket 14.

SCORES:—

M. C. C. (1st Innings.)

Bakewell, c Jonestone, b Gopalan	153
Barnett, c Johnstone, b Gopalan	2
Gregory, b Palia	68
Valentine, b Palia	43
Jardine, c Gopalan, b Palia	37
Mitchell c Hussain b Johnstone	163
Langridge l.b.w. b Gopalan	4
Townsend (not out)	53
Elliot b Palia	29
Clark b Bharatchand	11
Marriott l.b.w. b Bharatchand	0
Extras	35
Total	603

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Gopalan 37/6/114/3.
Bharatchand 28.4/5/106/2.
Ramsingh 16/4/33/0.
McIntosh 17/1/73/0.
Johnstone 26/2/1/4/1.
Palia 34/2/117/4.
Nailer 2/0/10/0.
Uttappa 1/0/11/0.

MADRAS ELEVEN (First Innings)

Johnstone, b Townsend	46
Bharatchand c Jardine, b Townsend	18
Ward b Townsend	0
Mohd. Hussain l.b.w. b Marriott	21
Palia c Gregory, b Marriott	0
Rogers b Langridge	5
Ramsingh b Clerk	0
Nailer b Clark	0
Uttapa b Clark	1
Gopalan c Elliott b Marriott	12
McIntosh (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total	106

Fall of wickets:—1|61, 2|62, 3|70, 4|71, 5|88.

ANALYSIS.
Clark 9|2|15|3.
Barnett 2|0|13|0.
Marriott 14.5|6|35|3.
Townsend 14|3|36|3.
Langridge 3|2|4|1.

ATTEMPTED GRIEVOUS HURT

Alleged Story Of Hurling Shoe At Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 3

Having narrowly escaped the consequences which would have followed the hitting of a shoe that was hurled at him by an accused person hauled up before him on a charge of theft committed in a second class compartment of the Up Bombay Peshawar Express Train between Manmad and Bombay, Mr P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan has filed a complaint against Mahomed Abdul Aziz Abdul Nazir a Muslim youth, in the court of Mr I. T. Almaula, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, charging Aziz with having attempted to cause grievous hurt to a public servant on duty.

This incident is alleged to have taken place in the court of the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan in the afternoon of January 26 last when Mahomed Abdul Aziz was produced by the Kalyan railway police before the complainant for a remand to custody with a view to making further inquries into the charge of theft brought against the accused.

It is stated that the case will be heard by Mr. Almaula, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in the next week at the Inspection Bungalow, Kalyan.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK COUNCIL

The Executive Committee of the National Baby Week Council, London, has intimated to the Overseas correspondents that it has decided to take in general, "The Making of an A. I. Nation" meaning to pay special attention to the nutritional factor. It has also come to recognise the definite need for propaganda on the subject, particularly in the direction of stimulating interest of the housewife in securing the most nutritious food at the lowest cost.

Drink a cup of
FRY'S 4 FOODS IN
and awake fresh and brig
after a sound night's slee

Deep sleep at night is necessary if you are to have energy for the day's work. FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 brings deep, restful sleep to those who drink it daily. And, besides being a sleep bringer, this delicious drink is also a great restorative. It makes sleep doubly beneficial by making new energy while you sleep. Drink Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every day—yourself and all the family. Drink it in all seasons. You will like its delicious chocolate flavour.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

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Stockists:—WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co. 23, Meadows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd. KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

KILL THIS MONSTER THAT CHECKS PROGRESS

Mr. Munshi Condemns Caste System

An interesting lecture was delivered on Saturday evening on "The Caste System" by Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided

Mr Desai said that the caste system which existed during the Puranic Age had not the water-tight-compartment divisions which it had assumed to-day. "In those golden days" the members of a family plied their respective trades without any let or hindrance. There were Brahmins, Khastriyas, Veishya sand Shudras in the same family. But as time went on. this happiness was marred. In the Vedic Age society made two divisions amongst the Hindus.—those that were cultured, and those that were barbarians. Yet they were devoted for the cause of doing good to humanity."

IN DAYS OF MAHABHARATA.

The days of the Mahabharata said the lecturer, showed however, that the caste system had suffered both morally and intellectually to some extent. After the Epic Age. the Brahmins slowly usurped all the powers to themselves. The Gurukulas that were in existence in those early days were mainly crowded by the Brahmins so that in a few centuries, these Brahmins arrogated to themselves all the rights All those that encroached upon their privileges were termed as "outcaste" or excommunicated. Artisans and painters, the ploughman and the woodcutter. the navigator and the navy-builder were looked down upon by the Brahmins. and so all those came under the headings, "Vaishyas and Shudras". Never was the truth of the saying "where wealth accumulates men decays" felt more than at this time, because the Brahmins proud of their power, neglected the study of classical literature and the proper practice of religion, thus losing the efficiency they had in the moral and intellectual sphere.

It was during this time that Buddhism came into force, and for a long time it flourished with unbounded prosperity. But somehow or other, Buddhist religion was not suited for Indian soil. Shankaracharya took the first opportunity to wipe out its influence and restore the teaching of Hinduism.

THE BRAHMIN'S LASH.

The Shudras, by this time were smarting under the lashing punishment meted out to them from the Brahmins. The untouchables who were plenty even at that time had their hands chopped off for touching Brahmins. So that, when the Mahomedans came to India, five crores out of the eight crores. Shudras gladly embraced their faith. The Christian Missionaries that came later were able to convert lakhs of them." "Such conversions," added the speaker, "multiplied almost in geometrical progression, so that to-day we find Hinduism in a very deplorable state. broken into smaller and smaller groups, undermining the very solidarity on which Hinduism was first built." The speaker then appealed to the audience to unite together to give Hinduism that solidarity and mutual interdependence which was its chief characteristic during the Puranic Ages, and to kill this monster of a caste-system completely.

The President speaking on the subject entirely agreed with the lecturer that the caste system was a monster. The system had some justification once, said he. because it protected Hinduism against the inroad of alien culture. It provided the central ideal which cemented the people of the country together. But now there was no justification for it. Nationalism alone can hold together the whole country. Caste system is an enemy of nationalism and a monster which arrested the growth of nationalism. The epic fast undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi, culminating in the Yerawda Pact,—that momentous epoch in the annals of Indian history.—not only killed the caste system but buried it.

ALLIANCE WITH SANATANISTS.

"It is only to-day morning", contended Mr. Munshi, "we find that the British Government have allied themselves to the cause of the Sanatanists. The Law Member has said that he required experts to probe this question of untouchability, and not enthusiasts. "But". said the speaker, "it is better to have enthusiasts who know the country rather than experts who forget it. And is there a better expert on the question of untouchability than Gandhiji?

"The campaign against untouchability," added the President, "will revitalise Hinduism and will give it its proper place as a world-culture. Hinduism is not castes or beliefs, nor intellectual inquisition. but it is the one alternative to Western Materialism, to the cult of brute force which dominates the world to-day. When the temples will be opened to the untouchables, when every vestige of this canker of untouchability is destroyed, then Hinduism will be purged of the poison which now runs in its system. Then only will Hinduism stand before the world as a gospel of peace and goodwill. as a great powerful nation in the community of great nations."

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEMES

(Special Cable)

HAGUE, Feb. 3.

Schemes of rubber restriction are being considered by the Dutch Government which, it is possible, will be able to reach a decision shortly, stated Colijn, Colonial Minister in the Lower Chamber. He added that any measures must be in the interests of the native planters as well as European rubber companies.

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SECOND BIHAR DAY COLLECTIONS

(Continued from page 1).

contributed Rs. 51 in the memory of her late mother.

To the contribufions Rs. 501 Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Mulji Jetha.

Rs. 101 Mr. Chhaganlal Kanuga.

Rs. 25 Mr. G. P. Tripathi.

Rs. 25 Mrs. N. N. Shaher.

CINEMA SHOW

The Proprietor of the Vishnu Cinetone realised a sum of Rs 601 by window door ticket sale proceeds and has received promises of Rs. 651 making the total sale proceeds of the Show Rs. 1,252. Over and above this the Krishna Cinema Proprietor, Seth Maneklal Patel has donated a sum of Rs. 101 towards the funds.

SHOW AT NOVELTY

Here the house was mostly composed of Students ranging from the age of 2 years to 12 and the sale proceeds are about Rs. 250. Further more in response to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's call, they have all promised to send whatever that they receive for sweatmeats etc., during the next one month.

PROCESSIOSS AND COLLECTIONS

In all the 7 wards, there were processions organised by the known workers of the wards and collections of cloths and funds was briskly done.

The following is the list of the contributions received by the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee Central Office at Joshi Building Kalbadevi Road Bombay on Sunday:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Grain Dealers' Association	2,001	0	0
The Kabi Bai Schoo's Principal, Teachers and Students thro. Mr. K. M. Munshi	258	10	0
The Gulalvadi 2nd Bhoiwada Grain Merchants	150	0	0
Collection through Mr. I. S. Patel "G" ward	146	1	0
The Vithalwadi Dana Bazaar thro. Mr. Nagsi Korshi Patel	100	0	0
Nurse Revubai Jadhav through Mr. Chandulal Somalal Shah	51	0	0
A sympathiser through Mr. Manibhai Mehta	51	0	0
Book Collection thro. Mr. Chandubhai Somalal Shah	37	0	0
Mr. B. A. Mehta	25	0	0
In the memory of P. P. Shukla	25	0	0
Book Collection thro. Chandulal Somalal Shah	19	12	0
Book Collection thro. Harilal	15	8	0
Book Collection thro. "A" ward, thro. Ambaram	10	12	0
Book Collection thro. Dr. Vijayakar	5	4	0
S. B. Billimoria	2	0	0
	Rs. 2	897	15	0

BOMBAY MUSLIM RELIEF PARTY

Undertakes Well-Clearing Work In Bihar Area

(From A Correspondent)

MUZAFFARPUR. Feb. 4.

The Bombay Muslim Relief Party arrived here yesterday and after consulting the Memon Relief and other Committees had begun work in the rural area. Huts have been constructed in the Turky village. Well-clearing operations are undertaken by the party headed by Hakim Shamsul Islam.

MEMON RELIEF COMMITTEE

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 4.

The Secretary of the Memon Relief Committee wires:—

Calcutta Mayor visited the office and had a long talk with office bearers.

100 more huts have been constructed making a total of 450 The cheap grain shop which was recently started is progressing well and a woman volunteer has been enlisted to look to the needs of "purdha" women. The Muslim relief party which arrived here from Bomvay yesterday has left for work in villages according to my instructions.

BOMBAY JATHA'S SPLENDID WORK

MONGHYR, Feb. 1

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

In my Saturday's telegram. I had related the pathetic story of the Muslim woman who was in search of her only son.

Mr. Mohomed Saddiq who is one of the members of Bombay Jatha after three days of hard work. and after removing tons of debris, found the dead body of the child highly decomposed, yesterday and himself went to the graveyard and buried it.

Yesterday seven bodies were found.

MOST IMPRESSIVE FEATURE

Astounding Alterations In Country Side

In the course of a statement on the situation in the affected areas the Bihar Governor says:—

Probably the most impressive feature of the disaster to one visiting the affected areas for the first time is not smashed towns, but the astounding large-scale alterations to the whole structure of the countryside. Over thousands of square miles the land is traversed by enormous jagged fissures and pitted with objects which from the air look like small volcanic craters from which circles of sand or grey mud have spread over fields. Road and railway bridges are down in all directions and hundreds of miles of railway line have been wrecked, metals in places having been flung clean off the track.

ABANDONED TRAIN.

At one place an abandoned train was noticed standing in the station, the whole length of which was traversed by an enormous crack several feet wide. As the entire devastated area consists of flat alluvial land, large blocks of which have suffered vertical displacement of several inches if not feet and have in several places already changed the course of streams, it seems certain that there will be extensive alternations in the drainage of the country, when the next monsoon rains come down resulting in disastrous flooding.

WHAT SURVEY SHOWS.

A general survey of the situation makes it perfectly clear that North Bihar has suffered one of the greatest natural calamities of human history and that many months if not years will be required together with enormous sums of money before her prosperity can be restored.—A. P.

DEATH, DISEASE AND STARVATION

(Continued from page 5)

pore for help. They had not eaten for days together.

DEATH THROUGH STARVATION

Pandit Shahdeo Jha, a worker of that Thana says that more than fifty villages in that thana are under water and the whole area has a flooded appearance. Granaries have been altogether destroyed and people are dying of starvation.

Pandit Chhabinath Pandey on his way to Sitamarhi says that the wells have been chocked and people are drinking ditch-water which has resulted in malaria.

Rev. Rahula Sankritayan writes to the same effect about the villages on Sitamarhi side. The condition of the Pupri Thana can very well be imagined from the fact that the Railway station. Railway quarters and the Railway lines are all covered with the sand, at places four feet high.

LAKHS NEEDED

Lacs of rupees are required for the villages. Rahula says that there have been 260 deaths in Pupri Thana. In Katra also there have been 250 deaths. Thus the death role amounts to thousands in the Muzaffarpur villages.

To add to all the miseries rains have started and condition of the housesless people can well be imagined.

Babu Ramdayalu Singh has informed the people that those who would like to go to Kashi where houses can be had for the misery-stricken people will be granted free pass and food.

"Vasant Bhavan's" Offer

SALE COLLECTIONS OF TUESDAY TO GO TO RELIEF FUND.

Mr. M. K. Gaitonde, proprietor of "Vasant Bhavan" (Hindu refreshment house), situated at Princess Street, Devkaran Mansion, has agreed to earmark the entire sale collections of Tuesday the (6th instant) towards the "Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund, Bihar."

The proprietor requests the general public to patronise the firm on the occasion, by attending the 'Vasant Bhavan' in large numbers and help to swell the funds for the cause of the sufferers. The 'Vasant Bhavan' will be kept open on this day from 5 a.m. to 12-30 midnight.

Rs. 10,000 Sent From Surat

A further sum of Rs. 2,299 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad by the Relief Committee of Surat, with the former remittences of Rs. 7,701, the total remittences amount to Rs. 10,000

"HEARTENING RESPONSE"

But We Require More, Says Central Committee

The Publicity Secretary of the Behar Central Relief Committee, Patna, writes under Feb. 1:—

Money comes pouring in but still the need remains. The response is heartening but we require much more. Everywhere appeals are being made.

MONEY ON WAY.

We have the following information about the money that is on its way to Patna.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes in a letter dated the 29th January: I gather that at least Rs. 3,000 will be sent to you today by our treasurer.

Information has reached of the 1st instalment of Rs. 2,000 through Sjt. Manilal Kothari.

Zaveri Bazar Bombay remits Rs. 7,750 in three instalments and wires to say that further 2,500 has been collected which may be remitted cash or any article.

Mr. Jhamatlal, Secretary Behar Relief Fund, Hyderabad (Sind), wires Rs. 5,000 on the 31st January.

The Jagree Merchants Association, Poona wires Rs. 2,500.

Sjt. Foolchand Lonkada has remitted Rs. 1,600.

Mr. Misree Lall Raidavi, Calcutta sends Rs. 1,000.

The tour Manager of the Indian Exhibition Train, has sent Rs. 700 collected from his employees and others. In his letter he remembers the grateful patronage extended to them by Behar about a month ago. He further writes:

"Human suffering eliminates all difference of caste, creed and colour and as this amount has been subscribed on this train by Hindus, Moslems and Christians alike. It is hoped that it will be utilized for affording relief to the sufferers irrespective of their creed.

Mr. Chandulal Jiwandas, Bombay sends Rs. 450.

The Katihar Relief Committee has sent its first instalment of Rs. 200.

A sum of Rs. 75 has been collected from the residents of Dorandu through the Dorandu Natya Samiti, P.O. Hinoo, Ranchi.

The B. N. Railway Union sends a sum of Rs. 15 as the first instalment.

OFFER IN KIND.

Besides the offer in money we have offer in kind also.

Swami Anand arrived at Patna this morning.

RELIEF TO VILLAGES.

Attention is being directed towards the villages. An Express telegram has been sent to Babu Ramadayalu Singh, Relief Committee, Muzaffarpore.

"Spend whatever necessary for Minapur and other villages where people starving arranging (to) send rice meantime purchase!

Rajendra Prasad."

Another express wire has been sent to Pandit Prajapati Mishra, President, Relief Committee, Motihari.

"Spend whatever necessary for villages where people starving."

The Muslim Relief Committee for Behar's contribution to the Relief Fund comes up to Rs. 27,611|4|3 in cash.

A "Sympathiser" who does not want his name to be disclosed has donated Rs. 500 through the All-India Spinners' Association, Bangalore.

Sjt. Satish Ch. Das Gupta wires from Calcutta that he has advised a despatch of Rs. 10,000.

The Chaibassa Relief Committee sends Rs. 300.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILL WORKERS' QUOTA.

The Khatau Makanji Mill Officers and Clerks have subscribed and collected a sum of Rs. 1,100 as their quota of contribution towards the Babu Rajendra Prasad Behar Earthquake Relief Fund, and have sent five bales of cloth purchased from this sum to Babu Rajendra Prasad for distribution to those stricken in the disaster.

The workers have, in their turn, voluntarily and willingly announced their decision to add to the Mill contributions towards the Relief Fund. The amount of contributions from them will be collected in full within the course of the next few days and, this amount together with the above sum of Rs. 1,100 less the cost of the five bales of cloth already sent towards the above Relief Fund, will be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad in due course.

BEHAR RELIEF

Central Committee's Report

PATNA, February 2.

The Secretary of the Behar Central Relief Committee, Patna, writes:—

Besides the amounts already acknowledged. We have received the advice of following amounts which, have not as yet been acknowledged in the paper.

29th JANUARY.

The Bombay Shroff Association send Rs. 1,400|- Srijut Jamnadas Dwarkadas on behalf of the South Behar Sugar Co. Bihta sends Rs. 1,000|- for cloth and food.

30th JANUARY.

The Cotton Merchant Muccadum Association Sewree sends Rs. 10,000|- in addition to the previous 10,000|- sent by the Association.

The Managing Trustee to the Seth Ramnarayan Hurnandrai Charitable Trust Advices payment of Rs. 4,000|-.

The Metal Exchange Association Bombay wires Rs. 1,000|-.

The Cotton Brokers Staff Union send Rs. 800|- as their second stalment Visanji Versee Shah, Rangoon and Sewasamaj, Rangoon send Rs. 500|- each.

31st JANUARY.

Mr. Magan Lall from Rangoon sends Rs. 2,500|-. The Multani Association, Calicut wires Rs. 546|-.

1st FEBRUARY.

Rs. 1,500|- have been received from Malani Relief Secretary, Amraoti.

Mr. Damoodayal Kothari's mother has subscribed Rs. 1,000|- to the Central Relief Committee.

ABOUT ORPHANS.

The Nazim Amarat Sharia, Phulwari Shariff writes that Mohammedan women and children should be sent to Hafiz Abdul Sahal Madrasa, Mohammadijan, Patna City and Doctor Mohammad Usman Saheb, Bankipur Pharmacy. They will send them to the office Amarat Sharia Phulwari Shariff.

Pandit Gobardhan Mishra, Advocate, Gaya, wires to say that he is prepared to maintain 200 orphans.

The Marwari Relief Society has erected more than 500 huts so far. The Memon Relief and Chenet Muslim Relief Committees of Calcutta are preparing 350 and 150 huts respectively.

The Memon Relief Committee has decided to work in Minapore Thana. The Marwari Relief Committee has distributed blankets and cloths to patients in the Government Hospital. The Didu Maheshwari Samiti has distributed several tarpolins and Balbhadra Shukla of Kashi has gone to Sitamarhi with grains.

Notable arrivals to Mozafferpore art Pandit Beenodanand Jha, a prominent congressman of the province. Mr. Sirish Bannerji of Purulia and Prof. M L Shroff of the Hindu University, Dr. S Guha, M.B., came with thirty doctors on behalf of the Indian Medical Association.

The report received from Mozafferpore dated the 31st January, 1934, says that a centre for twenty-five villages has been established at Minapore where provisions will be made for one hundred men per village. For the present food stuffs worth Rs. 133|4 have been sent. It is calculated that food stuffs worth Rs. 3,000|- will be required per month in those 25 villages. In no other place in the Sadar Sub Division has relief work been started. The clearing of the wells has been going on for the last four or five days but not much has been done as the task is tremendous. Centres for clearing the wells have, however, been opened at Sahebganje, Baruraj, Sadar, Katra, Sakra and Paru thanas.

SITAMARHI.

Work on behalf of the Central Committee is carried on by Bhikhu Rahula Sankritayana and Thakur Ramnandas Singh. Two parties from Benares are also working there.

The Committee of Sitamarhi Sub Division is worse than that of the Sadar. Sixty per cent. fields have been incalculably damaged. Crops in the remaining fields also have suffered very much. In Pupri Thana alone 260 deaths have been reported an in Riga 100.

Belsand Thana is worse sufferer than even Minapore. Pandit Chhabinath Panday and Babu Jankijiwan Prasad have been sent to work there. Bairajnia and Sursand also have suffered great loss and centres are to be opened there.

HAJIPORE.

In this Sub Division also the villages have suffered much but the loss has been comparatively less. Bidupur is the worst sufferer where 100 deaths are reported. Work has to be started there also but it requires immense sum.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Good workers. (2) Sufficient funds specially for villages where all told there are about 10 lacs of sufferers as compared with the 30 thousands in town. (3) Distribution of food, cloth, etc. (4) Erection of huts. (5) Long term loans. (6) Clearing the wells or sinking of tube wells. (7) Medical men prepared to bear hardships in the villages with splints, etc.

Thirty-one relief organizations are working in Mozafferpore. But there is one thing, that most of the organizations are unwilling to work in the interiors. Only Behar Central Relief Committee is doing work in the villages. Relief centres have been opened in Sursand, Pupri and Belsand Thanas. Rev. Rahul Sankrityayana is in charge of all these centres. Rs. 2,000|- in cash, 200 blankets, 27 tins of kerosine oil, Salt and 20 bales of clothes have been despatched for the relief of the sufferers, but they are quite insufficient. Relief will have to be sent for a long time.

Babu Brijkishore Prasad writes from Samastipur dated the 30th of January, 1934. He had been to Madhubani where some respectable people informed him that they were ready to purchase 300 crushing mills for Sugar Cane and agents should note it. The Sakri Sitalpur and Ryam Sugar Mills will soon be started.

Dr. Guha with 28 doctors send him there. He sent 2 to Darbhanga two or three to Madhubani, and others to Mozafferpore and Monghyr. He thinks that many doctors are not required in the District of Darbhanga because of the Medical School students and professors. Moreover, the number of the wounded does not seem to be much in those places.

Sirish Babu has gone to Singhia Thana and will prepare a Census of the requirements. He will remain in charge of that Thana and will be helped by Local workers. Sharmaji of the Hindusthan Sewadal is working at the Head office with Babu Satyanarayan Singh. Baldeo Babu is also working there.

Dredgers are very much required and a letter has been written to Calcutta.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The list of collections made by the Behar Relief Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants Association up to 3rd February, amounts to Rs. 15,026.

JAWAHAR APPEALS TO LANKA

Behar Needs All Help In Her Distress

Pandit Jawaharlal has issued the following appeal to Ceylon:—

I venture to appeal to friends in Ceylon to help generously in relieving the terrible suffering caused by the recent earthquake in Behar. Girt by the blue ocean, with cool sea breezes waving her graceful palm trees; fortunately blessed with natures abundance, the beautiful island of Celon is far removed from the regions where nature is harsh and cruel. And so, perhaps, the people of Ceylon cannot fully envisage the incalculable suffering that this pitiless exhuberance of nature causes at times to less fortunate lands.

But we who have witnessed tne fury of nature and its disastrous consequences cannot remain indifferent to the call of human suffering. And I am sure that the generous people of Ceylon, far removed though they may be from the scene of disaster, cannot remain indifferent to it. Many flourishing city has been reduced to dust and tens of thousands lie buried in its debris. The dead are no more, and we can do nothing for them. But scores of thousands of the living hover between life and death. They have no homes, no shelter, nothing that they can call their own. But in their despair they have been heartened by the flood of human sympathy and the help that has come for them far and near. Great has been the response to the call of suffering. but the work of relief is a vast and tremendous one and will tax the utmost strength of the nation. For this work I appeal to the people of Ceylon to help us by sending generous contributions to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Central Relief Committee, at Patna.

Railway Concession

The B. N. Railway will accept "bona fide" relief goods at half tariff rates from the following organisationis:—

1. Ram Krishna Mission; 2. Marwari Relief Society; 3. Kustia Seva Sangh; 4. Indian Medical Association; 5. Upkarwa Society; 6. Guzrat Sevakari Mandal; 7. Calcutta Memon Association; 8. Calcutta Sahojok Samity (with Punjabi Seva Samity); 9. Kalyan Sangh; 10. Muslim Relief Committee.

Study Of 'Quake Havoc On The Spot

Historic Church Collapses; Moghul Architecture Is Heap Of Ruins

The special correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

The first detailed account to reach Champaran in north Bihar reports the earthquake shocks having been received with terrific intensity in the district. The greatest damage has been done to land, crop and fields and property in general. The present site of Motihari town is so badly damaged that it is likely to be abandoned. But the loss of life has not been high. Among the buildings destroyed is the dharamshala where Mahatma Gandhi spent six months in 1917, and the church of the historic Catholic mission established in 1745.

Champaran as a whole presents far worse sights of wreck and ruin than Muzaffarpur, though the loss of life has not been so great as in some other places in north Bihar and Monghyr on the south. As one proceeds north from Sonepur to Muzaffarpur and north-west from Muzaffarpur to Motihari worse and worse effects of the earthquake are noticeable.

Two lakh 'bighas' of land is estimated to have become useless for a long time and one lakh 'bigha' of 'rabi' crop has been spoilt. Nearly 15,000 wells are clogged with sand.

The bridges and culverts have been wrecked. One of the bridges between Chakia and Motihari has broken to present the shape of an inverted triangle without a base and the open in water. The Bariarpcr bridge has disappeared over a length of 30 yadrs. The Kurwa bridge has also broken. The John bridge on the Bettiah side of Motihari has been destroyed at two points and on the road the homeless are camping. A bridge further on has become concave. The railway bridge opposite has also been ruined; the rail on the two sides of the bridge are hanging nearly three feet over the base.

MOTIHARI PERMANENTLY RUINED.

Judging from the effect, the force of the shocks seems to have been terrific in Motihari town and the surrounding areas. The land on which the town is built has broken into pieces like porcelain. Big cracks and fissures generally along the length of the town have appeared on the roads and extend to the base of the houses. Cement floors of new buildings burst to give way to water and sand from below. Among the buildings which have suffered in this way are the outdoor and ndoor wards of the hospital. The former was built only in 1931. The floors of the latter have been raised conically.

Large portions of the land have sung, for example, 20 feet square by the side of the Bihar Bank. Such was the volume of water that a stream ran through the open grounds by the side of the church, through roads and houses, ultimately falling into the like. Its path is marked now by a sunken bed and broken roads and houses. (The roads have now been repaired).

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

The big cracks and fissures made the experience of the people here terrible during the shocks. Mr. Lalita Prasad Chowdhy, M.L.C., who was five miles from the town states that as he was trying to run away, he knew not where, cracks and fissures were opening in front of him over each of which he was jumping till he was on a slightly elevated ground surrounded on all sides by water. Some school boys are reported to have run miles away from the town and passed the night in the huts of villagers, thinking that Motihari was under water. In the town itself in trying to escape a moher was handing over the baby to her husband when it fell in the crack between them and was not recovered.

The beautiful town of Motihari is, however, permanently ruined and the present site is likely to be abandoned sooner or later for the reason indicated above. Fifty per cent of the houses have altogether collapsed. Five per cent, including the humble dwellings, can perhaps be repaired, but the rest are standing inclined to one side or other. Only one house is intact in the whole town. The houses of Dr. Hari Shanker Prasad and Mr. Bepin Bihari Varma, Bar-at-law, seem to have been blown as if by a dynamite. The ground on which they stood has been reduced to hundred pieces lying in confusion on different levels. The Anglican church has only portions of walls standing. The southern portion of the 'kothi' of Mr. Lalita Prasad Chowdhry, M.L.C., is lying at a distance nine feet from the rest of the building and has sunk 20 feet. Most of the houses have sunk. The house of Babu Dina Nath Sah had a flinth of six feet but is now on the level of the road. All the Bettiah Raj buildings, the court the zila school and the Bihar Bank buildings have been badly damaged. The worst affected part of the town is the old Henry Bazar which caused a larger percentage of loss of life among the Marwaris.

On a moderate estimate, the loss of property in Mobbars town is two crores of rupees. Babu Hiralal Sahu would have lost about two lakhs of rupees, Shaikh Lawad Hussain's loss would be about a lakh. The Bettiah Raj's loss would be approximately two lakhs. Babu Debi Lal Shah has suffered a loss of about Rs. 50,000. Mr. Lalita Prasad Chowdhry has lost over one and a half lakhs. The average planter has lost 1|2 lakh in buldings alone.

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The majority of the private and public buildings have been damaged; the buildings that are untouched cannot be more than five per cent. Lal Bazar has fared the worst in the town. Seth Bisheshwar Nath's big building in the bazar has been shattered of its north-western four-storied corner, not a wall remains. The whole building which cost three lakhs of rupees will have to be dismantled. His dharamshala costing one and a half lakhs of rupees, where Mahatma Gandhi lived for six months in 1917, is ruined.

The buildings of the Bettiah Raj whose history goes back to the Mughal times, have all received serious damage—the places, the court buildings, the schools and hostels, the guest houses and temples and the power houses. The three storied house of the Rajguru is in ruins.

The church of the historic Catholic mission established in the year 1745, has been destroyed. The centenary of the building was celebrated only in November last. The tower came straight down on the famous crucification group and broke it to pieces.

The temple of the sagar tank is standing dangerously. The water in the tank has receded and the pillar in the middle has disappeared the ground bordering the tank on the cast has sunk four feet in an area a 30 ft. wide and 100 feet long. Among other buildings damaged are the temple and dharmamshala Seth Radha Kishen Motam's dharamshala and temple, the school in the same compound having been ruined, the court and other public buildings.

The total loss in property in Bettiah is estimated to be a crore of rupees, the Bettiah Raj's loss alone beting twenty lakhs of rupees.

TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED

GORAKHPUR, Feb 3.

The Agent to the B. N. W. Railway wires:—

Through running has been established on all sections of the railway west to the Gandak River with the exception of Bakulha to Manjhi, where transhipment of passengers and goods is effected by steamer service over the Gogra by daylight only.

It is expected that through running from Katihar via Hasanpur Road and from Rusera Ghat to Samastipur and the west will be reopened on February 10; from Narkatiaganj to Raxaul by February 7 and between Kanti and Bettiah by February 15. Also through running from Samastipur to Darbhanga and to Tamuria via Sakri will opened on February 15 and from Sakri to Madhumani a few days later.—A. P.

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Slow Progress Of Uplift Work

Backward Class Officer Reviews A Year's Work

"Every day brings to the notice of the Backward Class Officer more of the grievances and needs of these Classes, and the numerous applications and petitions received in this office show that the Backward Classes are beginning to take advantage of the protection given to them through this Department" says the Backward Class Officer in his first administration report for the year ending 1932-33.

"In a work of this nature, it needs to be emphasised that much depends on the co operation of Municipalities and District Local Boards and on the attitude taken by them towards these classes. The assistance received so far from these authorities and from other Government Department has been very encouraging."

EQUAL TREATMENT.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee, Government have reaffirmed by Government Circular the policy that there should be equality of treatment for all classes of children in publicly managed educational institutions, and that in particular all pupils should sit together regardless of class distinctions. Some distinction is still observed with regard to the seating of these children especially in villages. Such cases are gradually being brought to light and steady vigilance for the next few years should result in a complete victory in this direction.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The policy followed in this Presidency recently with regard to the education of the Depressed Classes is the encouragement of common schools as opposed to separate schools for these Classes, provided that this does no check the increase in the number of pupils attending schools from the Depressed Classes. The closure of the separte schools is being carried out by by several local authorities. Some local authorities have given effect to the idea of interchange of trackers between the common schools and separate schools. Government have given a valuable lead in this matter by the introduction of a Depressed Class teacher in each of the Practising Schoo's attached to Men's Teachers' Training Colleges, and the experiment has been successful.

During the year 1929-30 there were 23 161 Aboriginal Tribes children attending the primary schools in this Presidency. This number dropped to 20 608 for the year 1930-31, but increased again to 23,180 for the year 1931-32.

A GREAT NEED.

There is a great need for recruiting more teachers in the primary schools from the Backward Classes and specially from the Depressed Class section of the Backward Classes. Unless this is done the amalgamation of the special schools with the common schools may not lead to any large measure of success. The policy of the School Boards varies from district to district and the Backward Class Officer says that he has "tried to stir up the laggard boards to recruit more Depressed Class teachers." In Bombay city municipal schools, nearly 8 per cent. of the teachers are drawn from the Depressed Classes. The Sholapur Municipal School Board has also the same percentage of teachers from these classes. It is hoped that the rest of the School Boards where recruitment of teachers from Depressed Classes is poor, will follow the example of these Boards.

HOSTELS.

Besides the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Poona, which is the only hostel in this Presidency for Depressed Class students run entirely at Government cost, there are many hostels controlled by private agencies which have been recognised for grants-in aid from Government. Grants are being paid to most of these hostels by the Educational Department in consultation with the Backward Class Officer.

RUNNING COSTS.

There is a great variation in the running costs of these hostels. In the hostel founded by Mr Bhaurao P. Patil in Satara wherein Depressed Class boys live with othetr caste boys, they do their own cooking and house work and a certain amount of farm work also. As a result the monthly expenditure is about Rs. 4 only per head. It is impossible for the hostels to reach this standard of simplicity, but undoubtedly it would be to the real interests of the Depressed Class boys if they did more of the hostel work themselves, and if a very simple standard of living was maintained.

EMPLOYMENT.

Assistance to Backward Class candidates in obtaining employment in the various Government offices throughout the Presidency has formed one of the main activities of the Department. Government have impressed on all the appointing authorities that whenever qualified candidates of the Backward Classes are available, they should give preference to them for recruitment to clerical posts. Government have also prescribed a minimum of 10 per cent for members of Depressed Classes in menials' posts, exclusive of sweepers, and have directed that applicants of these Classes should be given preference till the prescribed percentage is reached. The orders of Government have been brought to the notice of the Backward Classes by this Department from time to time, and in some cases the appointing officers have filled up vacancies by accepting the candidates suggested by the Backward Class Officer. During the years 1931-32, 78 and 57 men from the Depressed Classes have been recruited as constables in the various districts by the Police Department. In December last, two Depressed Class candidates were appointed as Probationary Police Sub-Inspectors and they are now under training in the Central Police Training Schoo', Nasik.

LIVING CONDITIONS.

In Sholapur, Hubli and other big cities where the Backward Classes have migrated in search of work many of them were found to be living under unhealthy and unstable conditions. Their needs have in some cases been brought to the notice of the Municipalities and the Collectors and suitable sites are being selected for them in consultation with these authorities.

SLOW PROGRESS.

In spite of the Legislative Council resolutions of 1923, 1926 and 1932 and Government orders on the subject of the use of all public watering places, wells, dharamsalas, dispensaries, etc., maintained out of public funds, progress in the matter has been very slow.

"Progress will be more rapid as the other measures for the uplift of the Depressed Classes become more effective" says the Report. When a master in the common village school is a Depressed Class man and he teaches all castes, and when there are a number of Depressed Classes in Government service in all grades including the Revenue and Police establishments, it will then be difficult for the caste Hindus to refuse the legal rights of the Depressed Classes as regards the use of the village well."

One of the activities of the Department has been the formation of non-official committees in selected districts to co-operate in the organisation of work for the uplift of the Backward Classes. There are at present seven District Committees working in Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri and Poona districts. The establishment of a committee has also been sanctioned for Thana district and is in process of formation. The committees seem more likely to work well if an influential and independent gentlemen of some other community is President. This helps to keep the different factions of the Backward Classes united.

During the period covered by the report, conferences of the Backward Classes were held by the Backward Class Officer at Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Jalgaon, Nasik, etc. The grievances put forth were more or less common for all districts, such as lack of proper sanitation, drinking water, etc.

The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department for the two preceding years was, from September 1931 to March 1932 Rs. 5,458; 1932-33 Rs. 12,601.

NO-RENT ARREST

CHINSURAH, Feb. 3.

Sj. Uma Sunker Chatterjee of Bardangol, who was charged with an offence of having participated in an agitation inciting the people of different places to withhold payment of taxes and rents in furtherance of unlawful activities, was found guilty by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Arambagh, Hooghly under section 23 of the Public Security Act, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.—United Press.

ST. ANTHONY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

(From A Correspondent.)

The St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, Kanara, were founded by Brother P. George in Honavar in 1917 on a very humble basis. As Brother George had to work at first single-handed in collecting subscriptions, and donations from the charitable public for the up-keep of the Institutions, he had naturally to leave the management in the hands of the outsiders. But, as the outside management was found unsatisfactory he founded in 1922 "Universal Brotherhood," a Society of Brothers who dedicated their lives to the work of the Institutions.

Later the Society enlisted the sympathy and co-operation of Hindus and Protestant Missionaries who became the lay-members of the Society.

About 2 years ago considerable pressue was brought to bear upon Brother George by the local Church and he was directed by the Authorities of the Church of Rome to submit the constitution of his Society for the approval of the Roman Church. Accordingly he drew up a new constitution for the Society so as to bring it in line with the precepts of the Church of Rome; changing the name of the Society from that of Universal Brotherhood into that of St. Anthony's Educational Society.—and sent it for the approva. But for an inordinately long time, he heard nothing from them. So, when he had been to Honavar during Christmas last, he wired to the Patriarch of Goa to send him the Diploma of Approval. In reply the Patriarch of Goa sent him a telegraphic message to the effect that Non-Roman Catholics cannot be members of the Society but can only be benefactors. On this point the Society has now broke away from the Church of Rome, and affiliated itself with the Holy Orthodox Syrian Church of the East.

Brother P. George wishes to make it known to all that the St. Anthony's Educational Society has been affiliated with the Holy Orthodox Syrian Church of the East and has nothing to do whatsoever with the Church of Rome.

H. O. H. APPEAL FUND

Second List Of Donations

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Amount previously acknowledged	21,389	8	0
The Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities	1,000	0	0
The Trustees, N. J. Wadia Trust	500	0	0
Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Bart	500	0	0
Dowager Lady Serenbai Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy	500	0	0
Nawabzadas Saiduzzafar Khan and Rashiduzzafar Khan of Bhopal	500	0	0
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	500	0	0
Mr. S. C Cambata	500	0	0
Proceeds of The Empire Theatre Show on 26-1-34	456	8	0
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	300	0	0
The New India Assurance Co Ltd.	250	0	0
Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd.	250	0	0
Messrs. A. B. Cursetji and Co.	201	0	0
Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas	200	0	0
Anonymous	101	0	0
Mr. Bhagwanlal Pranlal	101	0	0
Messrs. Chunilal, Manoo, Pranlal Deokaran Nanji	101	0	0
Mr. Naraindas Lakhmidas	101	0	0
Mr. D. J. Essa Thavar	101	0	0
Mr. P. Merwanji Hirana	101	0	0
Messrs. S. D. Sethia & Co.	101	0	0
H. E. The Viceroy	100	0	0
Mr. R. B. Wadia	100	0	0
Mr. Chimaghi	100	0	0
A. Bhatia Sympathiser	100	0	0
Mr. Jiwatlal Pratapshi	100	0	0
Mr. A. K. G. Hogg	100	0	0
Mr. Dalsukh Hiralal	75	0	0
Khan Bahadur D. H. Bhiwandiwalla	51	0	0
Messrs. Narotam Ramchand and Co.	51	0	0
Mr. E. A. Currim	51	0	0
A. Friend	50	0	0
Mr. P. M. Kanga	50	0	0
M.r H. J. Bhabha	50	0	0
Messrs. Dollas and Co.	50	0	0
The Arya Mahila Samaj	50	0	0
The British India Insurance Co. Ltd.	50	0	0
The Rt. Hon. Sir Dinshaw Mulla	50	0	0
Mr. D. N. Sirur	50	0	0
Mr. J. H. Bhabha	35	0	0
A Parsi Gentleman	30	0	0
The Hon. Sirdar Sir Sulaman Cassum Mitha	25	0	0
Mr. I. S. Haji	25	0	0
Mr. Madhavlal Makanji	25	0	0
Mr. P. D. Bolton	25	0	0
The Hon'ble Sir Leslie Hudson	25	0	0
Messrs. Lam and Co.	25	0	0
Smaller Amounts	122	0	0
Total	Rs. 29,319	0	0

His Excellency the Viceroy's gracious donation of Rs. 100 is just one more of the many indications he gives of his interest in Bombay. May it serve to encourage immediate subscriptions from those who have not yet responded to the appeal.

Lahore.—Mr. Giani Hirasingh Dard of "Phulwari' a Gurmukhi Weekly has filed a criminal suit against Bhai Abhesingh, Editor and Printer of a weekly named "Fateh", for defamation, under Section 500 of I. P. C. for publication of an article in "Fateh", on January 17, with alleged malicious intent. The Court has issued summons on Mr. Labh Singh for appearance on February 14.—(United Press).

That Film on Teeth!

The source of many tooth troubles

Why Teeth Discolor and Decay

THE trouble lies in the slimy, ever-present film which you can feel with your tongue.

That film is where the stains lodge, dimming the beauty of your teeth. That film is what combines with other substances to harden into tartar.

That film is what holds food particles. There they shortly decay and form acid. This acid, authorities believe, is the chief cause of tooth decay.

Therefore, the great need is a tooth paste to remove that film—and Pepsodent has supplied it. Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

Pepsodent's effectiveness in removing film is due to a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly. Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. So to be sure that you are removing film safely and effectively, use Pepsodent—the special film-removing tooth paste.

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AVALANCHE OF IMPORTS

Urgent Need For Protecting Indian Industries

SOAP INDUSTRY STRUGGLING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

"The All India Swadneshi Sangh has issued the following for public information:—

How far can Indian indigenous industry protect itself against the incursion of cheap foreign commodities? It has been our experience that unless there is a heavy barrier of protective import duties to check this inroad of a variety of articles sold in India at ridiculously low prices the Indian manufacturer is helpless and is unable to compete with the foreign producer. Of late Japan has been the chief country specialising in this dumping into India of articles of household use, apart from its achievements in raining into this country textile fabrics The Tariff Amending Bill introduced by Government in the Assembly has for its object the necessity for "adequately safeguarding the Indian industry concerned." The necessity of avoiding as far as possible any increase in the ad-valorem incidence of duties on goods, competition from which does not constitute a danger to Indian industries is recognized by Government but the proposed surcharge schedule is so arranged that certain imports, in which Japan has the largest share, will be very largely restricted. These imports consist of fents, umbrellas, boots and shoes toilet soaps, fish oil and sugar candy. It will be noticed that these items are such that a protective duty on them will considerably encourage Swadeshi Industry in these lines.

FAIR PROPOSALS.

It is astonishing to find that certain members of the Assembly protested during the debate on the Bill against these fair proposals. The ground of criticism was familiar. The protective measure, if passed, will, they urged, hit the consumer hard. But as a matter of fact in almost each of these articles, excepting umbrellas and fish oil, the consumer is in no danger of having prices artificially raised against him, because the internal manufacturing competition is so great that such a thing is impissible. The indigenous manufacturer also knows that there is competition in these lines from other countries than Japan. As regards umbrellas and fish-oil it will indeed be an excellent thing if new industries like the manufacture of umbrellas and the extraction of oil from fish can be started in India, the inducement being the stoppage of the considerable import from Japan, which, by the way, is of recent origin. Stimulus to new Swadeshi industry can be given in any country profitably, only at the psychological moment. The present is such a moment in India. The proposal to levy a duty of 30 per cent on umbrellas of foreign manufacture and to allow entry to fish oil with a duty of Rs 10- per cwt., is quite fair.

AVALANCHE OF IMPORTS.

As regards fents (defective piece-goods) they are to be charged 75 per cent. Textile interests in this country should welcome this particularly, because the imports of fents have very largely increased in recent years. Silk and artificial mixture also show considerable increase in import and they are to be charged 50 instead of 35 per cent. On boots and shoes the charge will be 25 per cent. In this connection it is useful to remember, as we pointed out in a previous brochure, how large is the increase in this class of articles, from Czechoslovakia and Japan during the last three years. Japan's contribution to this increase is remarkable. The Japanese imports in leather-boots and shoes reached 14,000 pairs in 1932-33 and her average price was Rs. 11-9-0 per pair against foreign imports, which were valued at an average of Rs. 13-6-10 per pair. Even a duty of annas six per pair will not help the indigenous industry or other importing interests. The proposed duty should, therefore, be regarded as not at all harsh against Japan. The Japanese imports of rubber shoes also indicate what a mighty struggle. India will have in competing against her in this class of goods.

The Japanese price works out at annas 7 per pair of rubber shoes, while the price of other importing countries averages Rs. 1-11-9 per pair. If India were to manufacture on a large scale this type of shoes and compete with some hope of success, the contest is bound to be uneven. Only a stiff import duty can help indigenous manufacture. The leather-goods industry is a type of industry which India can develop with some degree of success, having great advantage in raw material but so long as unfair competition from abroad can continue unchecked, the Swadeshi product has no hope in the open market. It should be noticed that in another class of foot-wear, rubber soles with canvas uppers, Japan has simply flooded the Indian market. In 1932-33 her imports were 6 million pairs As regards her prices for these articles, they indicate a systematic method of dumping. In 1930-31 the average price was Re. 0-10-11. The next year it was reduced to Re. 0-8-3, while in 1932-33 a further reduction was made possible by Japanese enterprise. The average price was Re. 0-7-4 per pair. The other importing interests are unable to withstand this competition. Their average price for the last three years has been Re. 0-12-6, Re. 0-11-3 and Re. 0-9-3 per pair. It is doubtful whether the duty at present proposed will help Swadeshi manufacturers. What is wanted is a specially high duty against the manufacture of any particular country which is conclusively proved to be indulging in dumping operations.

HELPLESS INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

The Indian soap industry has been struggling against heavy odds. It was expected that owing to its enterprice in meeting the popular demand for toilet soaps as well as washing soaps and its branching out into subsidiary manufacture like face powders, creams and snows it will show a large output, yielding a profitable return. But it is all the time facing heavy foreign competition. Again Japan has made large inroads into the Indian market. It is very uncertain whether the duty proopsed in the bill of 35 per cent. or Rs. 20/ per cwt. will help Indian industry. Japanese toilet soaps are imported at present at the average price of Rs. 39-2-5 per cwt., against foreign soap at Rs. 71-8-0 per cwt The protection proposed will not help indigenous industry against Japan. As regards household and laundrysoaps, just the class of articles in which India has largely specialized, the proposed duty is Rs. 4 and Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt., respectively. The Japanese import figures which include both these types of soaps indicate that they come in at Rs. 12-3-7 per cwt. while the imports of other countries show an average of Rs. 18-13-9. If Indian manufacture is to survive this foreign competition a much heavier duty is necessary. Apart from this, the prospect of non-Indian capitalist concerns erecting their own soap factories in India and claiming to be Swadeshi because they employ Indian labour is now not far off The members of our Central Legislature will be well advised in asking for a stiffening of the schedule of import duties instead of listening to the cry that the consumer will be hit hard if the schedule proposed in the present bill secures legislative approval. In the present circumstances there is no danger that the Indian manufacturer will be able to exploit the Indian consumer. But the danger is that even the increased duties may not help him to withstand foreign dumping.

FOUNTAIN PENS

We have to learn a lot from Japan. Who would have thought that manufacturing fountain pens was a cottage industry? To us in India the possession of a fountain pen means at least a middle-class status to the owner. Japan proposes to bring down fountain pen prices to such a level that even the humblest individual can possess one. The output of fountain pens reached its highest mark in 1920, when Japan manufactured this type of article to the value of 5,527,000 yen. It is estimated that in that year the actual output was much higher as the figure does not include the output of "factories employing five workmen at least" Japan has embarked upon the mass production of fountain pens since 1915 but their manufacture is still carried on extensively as a cottage industry. The industry is distributed over every district. The output in 1930 reached 250,000 dozens of pen valued at 2,400,000 yens. The subsequent development of the industry indicates that the average annual production can now reach to 4,800,000 yen. As a cottage industry it is possible to keep down the production charges. No wonder that Japan sells a class of fountain pens at annas 3 in the Indian Bazars. But she has also invaded the European market. The Japanese exports in 1931 through Kobe to England were valued at 1,175,000 yen. Next year they rose to 3,994,000. The exports to France were, for 1932, valued at 4,241,000 yen. This Western country was thus supplied in almost the same quantity as poor India, to which the Japanese exports were for the same year, valued at 4,982,000 yen. Why should it not be possible for India to manufacture fountain pens if she can secure the raw material at a cheap price? The essential raw material is hard vulcanite but celluloid or some times galalith and baketite and also seamless metal tubes are used. The Sangh will be glad to hear from enterprising manufacturers in India whether they have been able to secure raw material to produce fountain and stylo pens at competitive prices?

STUDENTS AND SWADESHI.

The series of lectures inaugurated by Mr. K. F. Nariman on Swadeshi, particularly for the benefit of the student world, should help a great deal in awakening India's youth to a sense of their responsibilities. If the generation upon whom will soon devolve the solution of our country's pressing problems is in earnest in securing a solution of the foremost of them, that is, the solution of India's economic difficulties, there is no better method of solving it than cultivating the Swadeshi spirit. If youth insists in making it impossible for the trader, who pretends that he stocks only Swadeshi goods but has no compunction in dealing in non-Indian articles, to carry on these practices by exposing this method of hypocrisy, the Swadeshi movement will get a fillip, especially in rural areas. It is the duty of young men and women in our Universities to devote their vacations to this work of popularising Swadeshi and exposing frauds upon the consumers. But in order to be missionaries of Swadeshi, they must first observe the Swadeshi vow themselves. How many of the young men, however, who applaud patriotic sentiment in the speeches at public gatherings care themselves to be strictly Swadeshi? If in our schools and colleges there is a movement to patronize only Swadeshi articles, it will serve a double purpose. It will have a great educative effect on the masses and it will encourage the promotion of indigenous industry.

SWADESHI ON WHEELS

A suggestion has been made that organizations of youth should take up the work of touring rural areas equipped with motor-lorries in which are displayed goods of three types. The first category is to include absolutely necessary middle-class requirements but only those made in India should be on view. In the second category should come the articles of domestic use which the villager finds indispensable. The third category would be a selection of articles manufactured in the district in which the tour is being undertaken so that as the lorry comes to rest in a village and a crowd collects to listen to the Swadeshi propaganda, it will have an idea of how far its own district has industrially advanced. The vast difference between the requirements of the middle-classes and the villagers would be an eye-opener to the latter. It would induce them to be less fatalistic and make them demand larger opportunities such as general education and industry training to be able to fight the battle of life with better equipment. What is wanted is a totally different change in the villager's outlook. At present he buys just what is cheap and his poverty forces him to buy as little as possible. The idea that one should patronise the products of one's own country and that one must try to secure a higher economic status has invaded as yet very few village minds. In the case of a large number of peasants the problem of indebtedness is the most serious of all life's affairs How to pay the 'Sowkar' is the crucial question.

LOW PURCHASING POWER

There will be a very large demand for non-textile goods of all kinds in this country, which can be manufactured locally and cheaply, if only the peasant's purchasing power can increase even by two pice per head. But faced as he is with huge debt and the possibility that the land he tills is likely to leave him very little margin after paying the 'Sowkar's' dues and the land cess and meeting the humble requirements of his family, one cannot expect the Indian peasant to be customer for a variety of goods which swadeshi enterprise can produce in this country. The spectre of rural indebtedness has, therefore, to be first driven out. It is noticeable that in province after province the same cry is being heard that this indebtedness is growing, and a demand is made for a thorough revision of the land revenue system Agriculture is the staple Swadeshi Industry in the country and it cannot prosper until bold efforts are made to tackle rural indebtedness. Land mortage banks and such other proposals will only be mere palliatives.

ISLAM ON THE RADIO

Complaint Of Ill-informed Talks

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb 3

A complaint of ill-informed references to Islam in broadcast talks was made by Mr. Mougy, Arabic lecturer in Liverpool University, at a conference at Liverpool on adult broadcast education. Mr. Mougy said that the talks he heard have been given by people who were totally ignorant of the subject and expressed surprise at a number prominent people who made blunders in that connection. Mrs. Mary Hamilton Governor B. B. C. promised that the complaints would be fully considered.

GERMAN MAILS TO BRAZIL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb 3

Berlin—The new fast fortnightly air mail service from Germany to Brazil and Argentine, started to-day when Germany's fastest commercial plane left Stuttgart with 400 lbs mail for Seville whence it will be conveyed to other machines to Les Palmas and Bathurst, Gambia; then by seaplane across the Southern Atlantic, via the German floating island station of Westphalen.

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DO NOT BE MISLED!

A certain Indian Actuary has recently commented in a magazine article on "the relative *worthlessness* of extended insurance". Our belief is that Extended Insurance is an option only to be exercised by the insured of his own free will and presumably due to emergency or necessity. *When the necessity arises the value of the option will be self evident.* The other options and benefits of CROWN LIFE Policies are equally as valuable and generous as its extended insurance plans. For full particulars please write to or call on the Crown Life Office.

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10	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,580	10	Rs. 5,160
15	Rs. 6,700	Rs. 7,930	5	Rs. 7,830
20	Rs. 10,000	POLICY MATURES		

All the above figures will be increased by profits accrued upto the time premiums are discontinued and if Option 2 is exercised profits will continue until maturity of Policy. All these are guaranteed in your Policy as issued by Crown Life. It is not necessary for you to write in to the Company and ask what you are entitled to receive; the values are definitely stated in each Policy.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Rad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934

PITIFUL RESPONSE

We heartily endorse the decision of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to enlarge its membership on an All-India basis and invite representative individuals from other provinces to serve on it. It does not, of course, imply that local workers in Bihar are not capable, by themselves, of coping with the work however heavy and exacting. On the contrary, it is Babu Rajendra Prasad and his colleagues in the province on whom the brunt of doing the job has fallen and will fall. But as the Committee itself says: "Some good will permanently endure in the shape of a united nation joined together in common sorrow and common effort to overcome it, having faith and forgetting party differences that seem so trivial in face of the mighty disaster." We welcome the proposal to form an All-India organisation for several reasons. The calamity that has befallen Bihar is a national one. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the country as a whole to concert measures, on a nation-wide scale, to meet it. Again, it must be sadly confessed that prompt and generous as has, apparently, been the response of the country as a whole to the cry of Bihar, it is still far from being proportionate to the magnitude of the disaster and of the work of relief and reconstruction that has to be undertaken. Perhaps, the explanation of this poor response lies in the fact that the people outside Bihar have not yet adequately realised the extent of the damage and the intensity of the suffering caused by the earthquake. The Bihar Central Relief Committee has naturally been preoccupied with the immediate work of providing relief to the distressed and has found no time to let the public outside know the whole harrowing truth about the havoc wrought by the earthquake. That work of bringing home the extent of the loss and suffering to people in all parts of the country can best be undertaken by an All-India organisation.

England's Apathy

The Governor of Bihar in his recent appeal said that the Bihar earthquake "has been one of the biggest and most extensive earthquakes in history." As he said: "It took a toll of thousands of lives, affected urban population numbering not less than half a million, wrecked at least a dozen towns with 10,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, damaged almost all masonray houses in North Bihar towns, completely destroyed thousands of houses with not a wall standing, obliterated Monghyr bazar, and, in short, left acres of destroyed houses in its wake." The Governor went on to say that some idea of the havoc caused would be conveyed if he said that the area of the greatest destruction "is as large as the whole of Scotland and supports five times the population of Scotland and does not include those parts of Bihar lying south of the Ganges where loss of life and damage to property was on a lesstr scale." If, unfortunately, Scotland or any other country of the British Empire had been the victim of such a disaster, all the resources of England and her Dominions would immediately have been mobilised for the two-fold task of succour and reconstruction. But because it is poor India who is the sufferer, England, wealthy England, remains virtually unconcerned.

The Harrowing Truth

It remains to be seen whether Gandhiji's appeal to the outside world evokes adequate response. But whatever the character of that response, we must remember that the main burden of the task of relief and reconstruction must be borne by ourselves. That we may be able to bear the burden well it is necessary that we must realise the vastness of the disaster that has overtaken Bihar. According to "Searchlight," not less than two-thirds of Behar proper have been more or less stricken and that full relief of all forms has to be given over an area of nearly ten thousand square miles. In Tirhut Division alone, with a population of nearly 107 lakhs, the journal proceeds, even if one-quarter of the population require help and even if one pice is spent per head every day, a sum of Rs. 40,000 would be needed daily or Rs. 12 lakhs every month. The relief, again, has to be given for at least four months until normal activities are resumed and people are able to earn their own livelihood. Thus, even on the basis of a starvation dole of one pice per day, nearly half a crore will be required for this Division only. Nor is that all. Temporary huts for the thousands of the homeless have to be built. It is estimated that nearly five lakhs of huts costing Rs. 25 lakhs will be required to house the homeless. Money, again, will be required to provide clothing, blankets and medical aid. On a rough estimate nearly a crore of rupees will be required for temporary relief. Vaster and much more important and costly will be the work of rebuilding permanent homes. Five lakhs of houses have to be rebuilt in rural areas and the cost of building them on the most modest scale will be five crores of rupees. In towns like Monghyr, Muzzaffarpore and Durbhanga, an equal amount; it is estimated, will be required. The tale of woe does not end here. To quote the "Searchlight":

> "Several lakhs of acres of fertile land, a fair portion whereof with crops standing, have been converted into sandy deserts. These lands have to be reclaimed and made culturable again. Nearly fifty thousand and even more wells have been choked up with sand. They have to be re-excavated and made fit for use. The agriculturists having lost their all, have to be helped to begin life again. So many other things have to be done for the people alone, all of which would entail expenditure. The Government and the local bodies have also suffered a good deal. Their buildings have succumbed in not a few places. Roads and bridges have been destroyed, in some areas wholesale. It is clear that at the lowest computation a sum of very nearly 15 crorese is needed for the purpose of rehabilitation of both the people and the Government including the local bodies."

So far as the work of reconstruction is concerned the main responsibility devolves on Government and it is most amazing that, beyond vague statements, the Government of India have not taken the public into their confidence as regards the measures they propose to take in this matter.

Pay The Most You Can

Putting aside, for a moment the question of Reconstruction, a sum of nearly a crore of rupees is required to provide temporary relief. The bulk of this money also must come from the Government Exchequer. Private aid can only be supplementary. Even so, the public must subscribe at least half a crore. But so far not even fifteen lakhs have been collected. The response to the call of Behar must, therefore, be regarded as pitiful and unworthy of a great country. In this humanitarian work the Princes, high Government officials, who draw most extravagant salaries, and the wealthy should have given the lead to their less favoured brethren. As it is, it is the rich who, with few exceptions, have been most niggardly in their contributions. Princes, who waste lakhs of rupees in Viceregal visits to their States as well as on their own personal luxuries, have donated only a few miserable thousands. Religious leaders of Hindus and Muslims, who derive enormous income from their followers, have done no better. Most disappointing is the contribution of high officials and merchant princes. We regret to have to say all this. But, we have to make it clear that this is not a question of charity, but one of duty which the possessors of wealth owe to their country and humanity. That duty cannot be shirked. If that duty is to be done well everyone has to pay not the least he can but, as Mahatma Gandhi says, the most he can.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

The "Times of India" has been preaching a sermon to the Fellows of the Bombay University on decorum and propriety in academic debates. It has deplored the introduction of "the stress and strain in debate," and the devices of "whipping and block-voting" which have marred the smooth working of the University. The "Times" however, conveniently omits to mention that these devices were introduced first by those vested interests and representatives of established authority, who now object to their own methods being used against them. As a matter of fact, the large majorities obtained by Mr. K. T. Shah in the Senate session just ended, on some of the crucial questions of University administration, were an index, not so much of efficient organisation on the popular side, as of the deep resentment felt by many an independent Fellow against the administration of the University by a clique of officials and their "Johukmi" followers—apart, of course, from the sterling merits of the issues raised by him.

The most controversial issues before the Senate meeting were two: The first related to the Chancellor's suggestions regarding certain statutes of procedure that a Senate Committee had framed, and which the Senate had submitted for sanction to him. This Committee consisted, as Mr. Masani pointed out at the Senate, of some of the leading jurists of Bombay, together with the then Vice-Chancellor, and certain other Fellows. When the Report of the Committee came before the Senate, that body adopted an amendment permitting Fellows to put questions to the Vice-Chancellor, which the latter was required to answer orally. The Committee had itself adopted an amendment of the existing rules of procedure, which permitted any member of the Senate to initiate any business in that body, without a previous notice to the Syndicate of the same, as required under the existing Statutes. This the Senate adopted almost without any discussion. And yet the Chancellor has been advised to reject it outright! That action, though legal in the technical sense, is highly offensive to the Senate for, by this decree the Chancellor has denied to the Senate the right to initiate its own business, which every undergraduate society possesses. The right to ask questions has not been so summarily rejected; but the Chancellor's advisers seem to be obviously against it, also. In these circumstances, what could a self-respecting body, even of academicians, do, but to "record" such gratuitous insults, and drop any idea of a change. The "Times" falls foul of the Fellows who took this view; but then, it can never realise that Indian Fellows could have any claim to a sense of self-respect!

The other issue, which gave rise to the most heated debate, was in regard to the appointment of a European to the chair of Technology, in direct defiance of the Senate's resolution desiring preference being given to an Indian with suitable qualifications. The manoeuvres attending this appointment, as disclosed in the course of the debate, have revealed a spirit of partisanship, which cannot be too severely reprehended. The Committee of Selection, —consisting of three Indian scientists; of Sir M. Viswesaraiya, Sir C. V. Raman, and Dr. Nazir Ahmed, and two Europeans, of whom one only, Dr. Wheeler, could claim to be a scientist,—reported unanimously against any single candidate in the list before them as being suited to the requirements of the Bombay University. This remark applied to Dr. Forster, the person eventually appointed, as much as to any of his Indian competitors. Nevertheless, because the report was not properly worded according to the terms of Section 23, a Syndicate Committee advised its reconsideration by the same Committee of Selection. The then Vice-Chancellor is also said to have ruled that Report out of order, or held it to be "ultra vires." Hence, when the matter went to the Advocate-General, that officer had not before him the original and unanimous Report, which alone could make any sense. The Committee re-considered its original recommendations and presented a *divided* Report, in which the three Indian scientists recommended certain Indians for the post, while the minority of Dr. Wheeler and Mr. McKenzie advised the appointment of Dr. Forster. Mr. McKenzie having kept the original and unanimous report out of the way, the efficient whip for the official bloc in the Syndicate could easily secure a majority of 14 votes to 1 in in favour of Dr. Forster, though he is a candidate of a minority of three to one, so far as the experts qualified to consider such matters are concerned. Mr.

(Continued In Col. 6)

THE "ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE"

It Will Be Productive Of Mischief & Nothing Else

(By An Indian Nationalist.)

The Madras Federation of Liberals avoided the question of "What Next?" after denouncing the White Paper. The projected Conference of the so-called All-Parties is, as I understand, doing the same. The Conference will give no lead to the country which has been denouncing the White Paper from the beginning. The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in his recent speech in Madras has let the cat out of the bag. After saying that as the White Paper constitution unsatisfactory as it was, was to be enacted into law, India must willy-nilly swallow that medicine. He explained how efforts at presenting a united front were bound to fail when there was a considerable section of Indians who looked for some advantage to themselves in the coming constitution. Not only would the coming constitution not be prevented from coming into existence but, if examined carefully in regard to its inception and growth, it could not be prevented from functioning either. "There was a considerable body of people who would find it advantageous to work the constitution. There would be no want of men to handle it, and when once it was handled, even all those who now protested vehemently and a great many others would, without further examination of the matter, fall into line, taking from the new state of things that which might redound to their benefit." Mr. Sastri's advice under the circumstances is that "if the constitution was bad, instead of submitting only to the penalties they must be up and doing in order to see that those penalties did not fall severely on the people, they had to see that the constitution did some good" and this again when Mr. Sastri has condemned the constitution as fundamentally bad.

MELANCHOLY CONFERENCE.

This is in all certainty the line which the Bombay Conference of the so-called All-Parties will follow. The Conference will condemn the evil and nevertheless accept the same either as medicine or poison for what good it may ultimately be found to contain, if not for the country, for themselves. It will be a case of conviction and compromise and not one of conviction and sentence. It is nothing but a show of wisdom at one end and folly at the other and is calculated only to befool the country which denounces the White Paper constitution as poison which will only corrode the healthy growth of India towards self-government.

PRODUCTIVE OF MISCHIEF

What is stated now by Sastri as to the White Paper having been supported by a certain body of Indians must have been known to him and to his colleagues at the commencement when it was their duty as patriotic Indians to quit the Round Table and let things take their course as British Imperialists and their Indian supporters desired. By their continued presence at the Round Table and unwilling support they encouraged the policy of repression and caused the sudden erruption of communalism in India. The projected Conference will only work mischief by belittling, in the eyes of England and the world, the effects of repression and suppression of the national forces in the country as represented at the Conference. Although it dislikes the new constitution it is all the same willing to work it for such good as it may be found to bring to the people. There is certainly much truth in Pundit Jawaharlal's diagnosis of the movement that such a Conference is productive of mischief and nothing else.

MARKING TIME

Whatever may be the ultimate future of the so-called progressive parties after the White Paper constitution is introduced as the law of the country as Mr Sastri foresees, Nationalist India so far as its policy and declarations go for a series of years will have nothing of it. Self-government in India as its opponents in England argued would only place power into the hands of Indian intelligentsia and would create an Indian oligarchy in place of the present dominant British bureaucracy. The present constitution would continue the British bureaucracy in power as

(Continued on page 12.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SELF-INFLICTED INJURY

Tory prejudice against Russia has injured, in the long run, Britain alone. France, whose investors suffered most owing to the Czarist debacle, has come to a commercial understanding with Soviet Russia involving millions of pound's worth of trade. M. Litvinoff's brilliant achievement in winning an agreement with America is common knowledge. But America has not stopped there. News comes that a Federal Export Bank with unlimited capital backed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and supported by President Roosevelt is going to be established to stimulate the American export trade with Russia. The British Government, we dare say, has realised the Tory folly of boycotting Russia. But not before much of its potential trade has been lost to other countries. And America has won another round in the post-War Anglo-American economic struggle. There is, we believe, a strong under-current of petrol running beneath all this.

INCREDIBLE

It is difficult to take seriously the report that certain Japanese traders demand the renewal of the boycott of Indian cotton, the imposition of retaliatory tariffs on imports from India and also the postponement of the signing of the Indo-Japanese Agreement if the new Indian tariff is enforced. The Japanese are not such simple people as to attach much importance to idle threats. The threats, if there are any, to postpone the signing of the Agreement or to renew the boycott of Indian cotton, are bound to harm Japan at least as much as India. It is surely no gain to Japan to put heavy taxes on raw material from India. We cannot but suspect that the above reports are circulated by parties interested in winning certain concessions for Britain in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations at the expense, if necessary, of India

A MOCKERY

Almost all Congress leaders, invited to attend the proposed All-Parties Conference, have refused to attend the Conference mainly on the ground that its scope is too limited and that they reject the very basis of the White Paper scheme sought to be improved upon by the Conference. In their joint reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's invitation Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali have expressed the above view and, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, insisted on India's right to self-determination. More specifically, they suggest that only delegates elected under a wide franchise should devise a Federal constitution as Australia and South Africa did. The suggestion is sound so far as it goes, but we are sure it will not be accepted by the promoters of the All-Parties' Conference. Moreover, in the circumstances in which it is proposed to be held, it cannot but be, as Pandit Jawaharlal observes, a mockery in lurid contrast with the grim tragedy that faces the country.

DANGEROUS AND SUBVERSIVE.

In view of the new repressive measure that is before the Bengal Council, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done well in drawing attention to Chittagong and Midnapore. That the regime is as if these districts were governed under a full-blooded system of Martial Law is proved by the facts that even confirmed loyalists like Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq were compelled to protest against it. Nor does Pandit Jawaharlal exaggerate when he says that the Press cannot dare to do more than whisper "lest laws and ordinances encompass its ruin." But the new measure would suppress even the whisper. Its provisions, whether they relate to the press, suspects or procedure of trial, are without a doubt "draconian." And its unanimous condemnation at the recent Calcutta meeting as "subversive of what little is left of the elementary rights and liberties of the press and people" in Bengal is literally correct.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

What we wonder is whether Government realise that they are forcing this legislation through in defiance of public opinion, that very public opinion, the support of which Government regard as necessary for counter-acting terrorism. More. Granting official professions as regards the White Paper, do Government, we wonder, realise that the administration is shortly to be handed over to the people who are protesting against the new measure? And, if they do, where is the wisdom in inflicting upon the province a law that will not last but will leave intense bitterness behind? Martial Law in the Punjab, we were then told, was unavoidably necessary. Whether it was so or not, the net positive result has been that even after a lapse of fourteen years its memory still persists as an uncomfortable embarrassment for British administration. Why not try conciliation, the only true remedy, when even so-called friends are opposed to the present policy?

PLANNED ECONOMY

Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, who delivered last week a lecture on "The Necessity of Social Planning," being the third of the "Bombay Looks Ahead" series of lectures, pointed out the defects of haphazard action in solving social problems and made out a strong case for a carefully-thought-out plan based on reliable relevent facts. And to help such planning so far as Bombay was concerned, he pleaded for a thorough economic survey of Bombay. The need for such surveys, local, provincial and national, cannot be questioned; and Government themselves have recognised the need by inviting two British experts to India to help in initiating a survey of the whole of India. As regards a survey of Bombay, Prof. Vakil has given a fairly clear idea of its nature both in his lecture and his two able articles on the subject, published in our columns last week. He has himself undertaken an elaborate survey and we trust he will get from the local bodies concerned all the assistance he needs.

(Continued from Column 3.)

K. T. Shah had opposed these very questionable tactics from their inception, as he frankly told the Senate at its last meeting. He had voted against this appointment, and carried a substantial cut in the grant proposed for the Technology Department in June last. At the annual meeting in January this year, he had no alternative but to propose a cut, in the salary of the Professor, up to the limit authorised by the Senate. He pointed out that Dr. Forster was already 55 years of age, that he had been appointed on the advice of a minority of the selecting experts; that he was a non-Indian, in spite of the fact that the Senate had desired preference to be shown to qualified Indians, and that suitable Indians were, according to the Committee of experts, available. Prof. Shah made it abundantly clear that he was not against the Department, nor even against the individual appointed, now that the Syndicate had forced him upon the University by such reprehensible devices. The Vice-Chancellor ruled out this motion for a cut in the salary. There was thus no alternative for Mr. Shah but to have the matter referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration. He secured an overwhelming majority in support of his motion, by one of the most brilliant feats of eloquence heard in the Senate. The "Times" calls this an instance of misleading the Senate. We fail to perceive wherein lies the misleading by Mr. Shah, unless our contemporary is afraid that the methods and devices that have brought about this impasse are no longer effective in the Senate! But is that any reason for those interested in the cause of higher University education in the Presidency, to be misled by such interested parties, and special pleaders?

"Champaran discovered me when I was a mere wanderer" says Gandhiji.

In view of the punishment—inadequate though—already inflicted by the earthquake it is not proposed to prosecute Champaran under Sec. 17 II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

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A Mr. R. Fleming is coming to India as Special Lancashire Commissioner. He is, of course, a superfluity for the country already possesses over-enthusiastic extra-special non-Lancastrian Lancashire Commissioners.

* * * *

But Mr. Fleming evidently realises this, and therefore, as if to justify himself, he has appealed to Lancashire to use more Indian cotton. For, "nothing I may do will avail unless Lancashire grapples with the problem at its end." As we say it was perhaps natural for Mr Fleming to belittle the certain possibilities of Messrs. Mody, Sethna, Manmohandas Ramji etc.

But for his kind appeal on behalf of Indian cotton many thanks—to Japan.

* * * *

Very serious disorders have broken out again in Kashmer accompanied by violence, stone throwing, firing and hartal.

All this clearly proves that one Colvin is not sufficient for Kashmere. There ought to be at least two Colvins to re-establish Law and Order.

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"LONDON, Feb. 2.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has appointed Sir Frederick Sykes Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India."

Has he been lifting up rural India in England too?

* * * *

The Supreme Court at Leipzig has ruled that "the work 'whisky' is the term for a spirit peculiar to England and Scotland." And, for once, we agree unreservedly with the Supreme Court.

* * * *

By the way, would it not be more appropriate if the term 'or the spirit (?) peculiar to Germany were to be spelt now b-e-a-r 'nstead of b-e-e-r?

* * * *

A Madras telegram says that it has been decided by the M.C.C. cricketers to offer autographers of the whole team for sale to assist Bihar.

Now this is a lead which the Indian Board of Cricket Control—or whatever the exact name—must immediately follow. If demand and popularity do mean anything in terms of money, copies of resignation duly autographed will fetch ever so much more than the autographs of the M.C.C. team.

* * * *

Mr. Natarajan: "Sir Harry Haig assumes, I do not know why, that the States should continue in their present condition for all time..."

Mr. Natarajan's ignorance is obviously colossal. As colossal as Sir Harry's assumption.

* * * *

400 chamars in the Agra District have embraced Christianity to secure ordinary rights of human beings.

Apart from all other considerations there is one ground on which we heartily sympathise with them. It would be impossible now effectively to protect themselves, poor fellows, from the embrace of M. K. Acharyas and Krishnamachariars.

* * * *

The 'Daily Telegraph' of London emphasises the transparent honesty of Britain's latest and last effort for disarmament. The emphasis is necessary—to emphasise that the "latest and last" but one's was a bit too translucent.

* * * *

Nor have we any doubt that the British Government, as the "News Chronicle" claims, endeavoured to make the best of a bad business. It always does. The quality is a National characteristic admitted by every one in his own words.

* * * *

"You are the most beautiful girl I've ever seen! I long to hold you in my arms, to caress you, to kiss your eyes, your hair, your lips—to whisper in your ear, 'I love you.'"

"Well, I suppose it can be arranged."

DO YOU REALISE WHAT BIHAR HAS SUFFERED?

Readers' Views

CRY AGAINST AMARNATH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late the cry against Amarnath has gone so high that it seems as if it will be committing sin and breaking the ten commandments of God, to include Amarnath in the next Test. Responsible critics (they presume themselves to be) are out to oust him not only from the next Test but also from the arena of Indian cricket. They have painted him as black as the devil can be painted. Pursuing these attacks in sober moments and considering the facts as they are, I think that the same critics will find that these attacks do not hold good at all.

Scanning the Indian XI that donned flannels at Calcutta, it can be noticed that Messrs. Nissar, Amarsing, Gopalan, Naidu (jr.) and Mustaq Ali stand in the team as bowlers. Dilawar and Vijay justify their inclusion by merit. Major Naidu being a chosen captain is above criticism. There remain Wazir Ali, Naomal and Amarnath. All these are star batsmen, but judging from their performances right from Calcutta to Sikanderabad, it can be noticed the trio rows in the same boat. If the facts are such, one fails to understand why the volley of attacks should fall only on young Amarnath? If the critics can expect a return of form in the other two why should they not expect the same of Amarnath? Have the gods whispered in the ears of these critics that Amarnath is to fail? Rest assured that Amarnath possesses the mettle of a big cricketer. Some of these very critics have compared him with Nawab of Pataudi and Dulip.

My appeal to these critics is that they should not run him down. On the contrary, give him encouragement, offer him advice, warn him of the danger and pitfalls, and acquaint him with the responsibilities of the game and I am sure he will turn out to be the glorious standard bearer (if not the saviour) of India at Madras.

Lastly let us hope victory to Indian XI at Madras.—Yours, etc.

K. V. H.

The Call Of Behar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We all have read the drastic effects of the freak of Nature all over India. This time men have suffered and suffered immensely! It's like the Deluge of the past. But, alas now the modern man has not the Noha's-Arch! Earthquake shocks have ruined humanity and ruined them absolutely! The orphan humanity is gaping into the blank depths of nothingness. Nay more, they are stupified. So many of the happy homes have become "Deserted-Villages." The beautiful cottages where joy and happiness were supreme have become worse than useless. Such is the gloomy aspect of gloomier India. Shall we not, then, help these children of God just crying in the wilderness "for-a-little-life-a-little-air!" Those who have eyes may see and understand: Those who feel may give a helping hand.—Yours. etc.,

M. P. WADIA.

Future Of Bombay, Karachi And Ahmedabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present state of trade and industry in the city is admitted on all hands to be dark, and the future gloomy. It is all very well to attribute this condition to the world depression and to express a hope of better times coming in the future. The Ionians, it is said, had a law by which were condemned to exile those who were never seen to laugh. It is reported that in Germany, one Joseph Grundler (not Grumbler) has been taken into preventive custody for grumbling about the bad times. Whilst the Legislative Assembly is in session, would it not be possible to pass a law, compelling every one, to sing at least, once every day, "I don't know why I'm happy: I only know I am" and imposing a penalty of one rupee to be devoted to a Trade Revival Fund.

Seriously, however, it behoves the three premier commercial cities in Western India named above, to put their heads together, so as, at least, to minimise competition between one another, and bring about, so to speak, a division of labour in the national economy. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, the scope of the Scheme may be enlarged, by extending an invitation to cities like Surat, Broach and Viramgam.

It ought not to be beyond practical politics for the representative of the several industries and occupations in those great places of ancient and modern trade and industry to meet together and discuss common problems and come to an understanding, as to the regulation of production, and distribution and other trade activities. It is not unreasonable to hope that by means, it may be possible to remove at any rate some of the handicaps that retard the prosperity of these cities and industries.

By way of beginning and as an experiment, a few trades and industries may be selected for the purpose of a round table conference and as more experience is gained, the range of selection may be enlarged. It is useless to sit idle grumbling and waiting for better times to come. Let us be up and doing: the effort itself will banish some of the present gloom and will also go some way, in putting heart into the people, now sorely depressed. It need hardly be pointed out that trade recovery is not a matter of accident, but the conerolled effect of human energy and foresight.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

Reduce Postal Rates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—It is about 12 years that the postal rates were increased by the Government of India. People have been hoping from year to year that they wocld be reluced to the old level. It appears that for the present, at least, the Government have no intention of bringing down the postal rates. Newspaper men, printers, book-sellers, publishers and other business men have more to do with the Post Office than other people. It is from these classes of people that the Postal Department derives the lion's share of its income. The enhanced postal rates have adversely affected the business of all these people and they are almost on the brink of ruin.

The V. P. system is the most unjust for these people and a book

(Continued on next page.)

worth even a single anna requires an expenditure of eight annas to be sent by V. P. It is not necessary to say anything about the three pice post-card and the five pice envelope. The high cost of them is patent to all.

In brief, I have, therefore, to suggest that the system of unregistered V. P. should be resumed, that the rates of money-order for and below Rs. 5 should be brought down to one anna, and that one pice post-card, though of a small size, should be reissued. I have to urge the Government to consider the suggestion of reducing the postal rates with sympathy. And I request the members of the Assembly also to do their utmost in this behalf and earn the gratitude of all classes of people in society.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. CHAVAN.

Poona.

M. Kambli And Non-Brahmins

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A serious misunderstanding has been created among the Non-Brahmin public by certain statements in certain papers that a resolution has been passed in the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference against the Ministry of Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli,

In Tirhut Division Alone 25 Lakh Persons Are Without Food And Shelter

THEY NEED YOUR HELP TO-DAY

Mahatma Gandhi in his appeal broadcast to the world has said that in point of distress nothing perhaps has surpassed the Bihar calamity in India within living memory. Have the people of India responded to the cry of Bihar for help in a manner proportionate to the magnitude of the distress? No, generous as the response has been, it is wholly inadequate. Bihar needs crores to feed the starving, to house the homeless, to give succour to the orphans and the widows and to all those who have lost their all and, above all, to undertake and carry on the work of Reconstruction. So far only a few lakhs have been collected all over India.

Many readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" have done their duty by Bihar by making their contributions to our Earthquake Relief Fund. But there are many more who have not yet done so. Let them not delay any longer.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of "The Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

It is our hope that the readers of "The Chronicle," the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" should send at least Rs. 1 lakh to Babu Rajendraprasad by the end of this week and we trust they will help us to realise the wish. It is not a difficult task if the thousands who have not yet made any contribution make a small sacrifice of some little luxury. Remember thosands of your fellow-countrymen have lost their all and they look to you for immediate succour.

Upto Saturday the amount received was Rs. 73,414. This amount is hardly enough. So far not even Rs. 15 lakhs has been subscribed all over India for relief. Behar needs nearly a crore only for temporary relief and nearly fifteen crores for the work of Reconstruction. . In Tirhut Division alone 25 lakhs of people are without food or shelter. Are you not going to run to their rescue? To give them even one pice a day will require Rs. 12 lakhs a month. And they must be provided for for at least four months until normal activities are restored and they are able to earn their livelihood. The relief in Behar has to be given over an area of 10,000 square miles.

We publish below the complete list of donations received on Friday and Saturday.

Received On Friday

The following donations were received on Friday, the 2nd February :—

	Rs.	as.
N. R. K.	5	0
One Sympathiser through Trambaklal Dabali	10	0
Tayabji Nathoobhai Godiwala	21	0
Jagjiwan Gordhandas	1	0
The Laxmi Saw Mill	5	4
Jayantilal Keshavji Patane	1	0
S. N. Suri	2	0
Through Hiralal J. Bhagat Jogeshwari as below :—	15	0
Bai Tarabai Ishwarlal	2	0
Krishnalal I. Bhagat	2	0
Brijmohan I.	2	0
Mrs. Indiragauri N.	2	0
Mrs. Indumati B.	1	0
Miss Bhanumati I.	1	0
Miss Vinaykanta K.	1	0
Miss Khushman K.	1	0
Master Harish	1	0
Master Kishore B. Bhagat	1	0
Master Pruvin B. Bhagat	1	0
Rs.	15	0
One Sympathiser	5	0
Fakirji P. Patel of Baroda	2	0
Staff of Seth Hussenbhai Abdullabhai Laljee as below :—	103	0
Manilal Bhagwandas Doshi	15	0
Devkaran Jadavji Mehta	11	0
Sardaprasad Dikshit	6	0
Madhusudan Vinayak Kirtikar	8	0
Ambalal Jiwanji Desai	10	0
Yaswantrao Ramrao Talpade	5	0
Pranjiwandas Vanmalidas Mehta	5	0
Popatlal Odhavji Thakkar	10	0
Ratilal Dalichand Mehta	3	0
Ramjanalli Allidina	3	0
Hussein Allidina	2	0
N. R. Vadke	2	0
A. E. Samuel	2	0
Gunvantray Vasanji Desai	2	0
Kalyanji Morarji Shah	2	0
Hussein Ladha	2	0
Mr. Roch	2	0
Abdul Gafurkhan	1	0
Gulamalli Abdulla	1	0
V. A. Dharadhar	1	0
Lokaya Koroga	1	0
Mohmedalli	1	0
Ishwarlal Desai	1	0
Ravji Babu	1	0
Gopal Kotyan	1	0
Husein Abdulla	5	0
Rs.	103	0
Station Staff of Malad Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) as below :—	31	0
Arvindnath M. Ghare-khan	10	0
Dayalji N. Desai	3	0
Vallabhdas D. Rawal	2	0
Devis Ephraim	1	0
Motibhai D. Patel	1	0
Hiralal B. Gandhi	1	0
Durgaram Ladu	1	0
Sakharam D.	1	0
Chhotubhai G. Desai	1	0
Gordhandas M. Parikh	1	0
Mahomed K. Alam	1	0
Gorge W. Lees	1	0
Mahomed Rajak	1	0
Lalloosingh J.	1	0
Pursoo D.	1	0
Mahadeo G.	1	0
Bhikhubhai Desai	1	0
Ambalal G. Patel	2	0
Rs.	31	0
Fruit Merchants of Crawford Market as below :—	1,162	12
Shivajibhai Hasam	101	0
Tevsing Dayaldas	101	0
Chhaganlal Mahadeo & Co.	101	0
B. K. Irani	101	0
Atmaram Thakordas	101	0
Ranchhoddas Motiram	101	0
Issabhai Mamed & Co.	101	0
Issabhai Hasam & Co.	101	0
Chandbhai Manekbhai	51	4
Kasambhai Janubhai	51	4
Mohmedbhai Alan	51	0
H. Jummabhai Kasam	30	4
Nathooram Ramji	21	4
Vithoba Savalaram Mukadam	15	4
Haji Fakirmamed Gulamsarvar	11	4
Allimamedbhai Kasam	11	4
Munsi Mohmed Issac	11	4
Noorkulam Sayadgulam	11	4
Abdulla Haji Musa	11	0
Gulmohmed Haji Abdulla	10	4
Sheikh Khudabax Co.	10	4
Ahmedalli Mohmedsaheb Tungekar	5	4
Anant Shamaji Bhone	5	4
Ibharambhai Chhotu	5	4
V. G. Sappre	5	4
Mohmed Sidik	5	4
Husein Noormohmed	5	4
Pundlic Krushnaji Masurkar	5	4
Allarkhiya Umar	5	4
Suleman Ibharam & Co.	5	4
Abdulla Abdul Rehman	2	8
Khamisa Mohmed	2	8
Bakaralli Makdhumbax	2	0
Dawoodbhai Madhu	1	4
Varismiya Nanoomiya	1	4
Abdul Malif	1	4
Rs.	1,162	12
Gulabrai M. M.	1	0
G. K. Morthirao	2	0
M. A. Warwadekar	2	0
Thakkar Premji Cooverji	2	0
Thakker Morarji Virjee	2	1
Through Kasturbhai Sankalchand as below :—	14	0
Lakhmandas Vallabhdas	2	0
Chandulal Anthalal	2	0
Amrutlal Balabhai	2	0
Maganlal Lakhmichand	2	0
Jethmal Pragji	2	0
Chimanlal Karamchand	1	0
Chandulal Bhikhabhai Mansawala	1	0
Kalidas Jagannath	1	0
Baiya Chintamani Dule	1	0
Rs.	14	0
R. D. Swami, Secretary to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart.	50	0
Abdulgaffur Karmali	1	0
S. V. D'Souza	1	0
N. L. Kelkar	3	0
D. S. Acharya	1	0
N. G. Rajadhyaksha	1	0
L. H. Nerurkar	1	0
D. G. Gupehup	1	0
H. R. Kamat	1	0
As Wrist Watch	11	12
Budhwaria's of P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and includes the amount saved by foregiving their monthly dinner	75	0
B. Dattatraya	5	0
N. G. Deole	1	0
J. N. K. Rao and R. J. Shroff	1	0
Staff of Watch and Ward Supdt.'s Office, B. B. & C. I. Rly. as below :—	30	0
Thakordas A. Mashruvala	5	0

(Continued on page 13.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Ourt Staff Correspondents).

Bombay has already subscribed more than Rs. 3,00,000 towards the Bihar Relief Fund. But this amount is a trifle compared to the figure actually required for relief, which is to be carried on for months to come, as also for giving long term loans to the afflicted and for rebuilding of fallen buildings. Even if crores of rupees were subscribed it would not be enough completely to alleviate the distress of the stricken people of Bihar.

From what has already appeared in the press, Bombay's contribution towards the Fund seems to be well ahead of the other cities in India. Practically 99 per cent of the amount collected in Bombay has come from the non-official qurters and very few of the officials seem to have opened their purses. Similarly the Local Bodies of the Suburban District and the Bombay Corporation have not moved in the matter of contributing towards the Relief Fund from the Municipal or Local Board Funds. Besides the Bombay Corporation, there are five municipalities and eight Notified Area Committees in the Suburban District. Many of these local bodies can easily contribute Rs. 1,000 each towards the Fund. According to the Municipal Act, they cannot possibly decide on contributing to the Fund without the sanction of the Government But if the municipal authorities move in the matter, the Government could not refuse their sanction to such an humanitarian act. The earlier the municipalities move in the matter, the greater would be the help they would afford to desolate and afflicted Bihar.

By no legislative measure are the officials of the Bombay Government prevented from contributing to the Relief Fund. Bombay officials, like the non-officials, should give a lead to the officials in other provinces by contributing liberally to the Bihar Relief Fund.

Heavy Toll Of Small-Pox and T. B.

The mortality figures show that Malaria was responsible for 71 deaths, or 5 less than in the previous year. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births registered was 268 as against 323, the mean of the preceding decennium. The largest number of deaths during the year was caused by the small-pox epidemic, which claimed 2,659 victims, or 2,346 more than in 1932. The number of deaths from Plague was 48; Influenza accounted for 76 deaths Tuberculosis took a toll of 1,594 deaths and Ague and remittent fevers caused 1,192 deaths.

Four Births Per Hour

The statistics just issued by the Municipal Executive Health Officer, regarding the public health of Bombay, for the year 1933, bring out two prominent facts. The first is that the City registered last year the highest number of live-births ever recorded since 1866, the total figure being 30,926 as against 28,894 in 1932. The second is that the year recorded the lowest figure of deaths due to malaria, since 1904.

Roughly speaking the figures show that every hour marked the birth of four persons, and the death of three persons in the City. Here are some of the points from the statistics:—

The total number of deaths for the year from all causes was 27,174, being 4,318 more than in the preceding year. The increase was due, chiefly, to the ravages of small-pox, which appeared in an epidemic form for the first half of the year. The total mortality was, however, 2,596 less than the average of the last 10 years. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population worked out at 23.4 as against 23.8, the mean of the decennial period.

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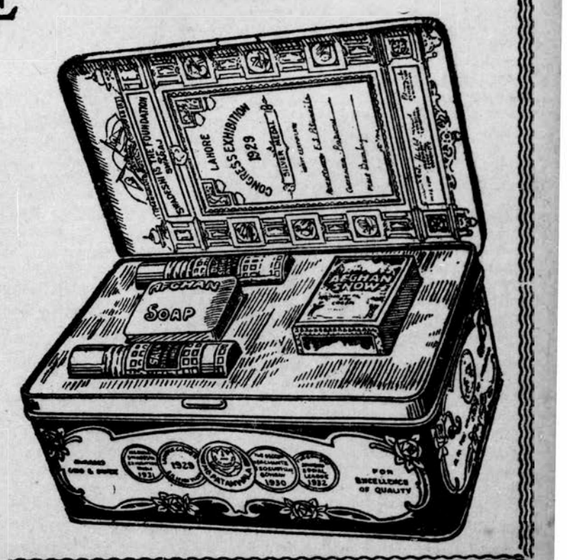

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India's Wasteful Educational System

Country's Most Pressing Need Is A Resolute Policy Of Free And Compulsory Education Says Prof. Kellock

The following is a summary of the address delivered by Professor James Kellock, upon the subject, "Whither Our Educational System?", the fourth lectures in the "Bombay Looks Ahead" series of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

In the beginning of his address, Professor Kellock refreshed the minds of his audience with regard to the main facts of the educational organizations of the Presidency. A very noticeable feature that comes out strongly in an examination of the Bombay system of primary education—and in other Provinces of India also—is the fact of wastage. The main object of primary education is to produce literacy, to turn the boy or girl into a person who can read and write, but a very large proportion of the children who start being educated fall off before they have become literate, and so the money, effort and time consumed in their abortive training is wasted, results in nothing.,

It is no wonder that India is making but slow progress towards literacy, when one remembers the facts that 3/4 of the villages have no school, and when one considers the enormous wastage that is taking place among those children who are at present brought within the reach of schools. It is estimated that even on the basis of the most hopeful schemes that are on foot in India to-day, it would take two centuries to become as literate as England is at present, i.e. with over 90 per cent of the population able to read and write.

Whither our educational system? The first thing that an examination of the primary educational system suggests is the urgent need for the vigorous advance on the lines of universal and compulsory primary education. Only about 8 million children are on the school rolls in India, whereas there ought about 38 million, and of these 8 million a large proportion lapse back into illiteracy or never succeed in becoming literate. Compulsion is needed in order to bring into school the children of parents who are averse to education, and in order to prevent the wastage that goes on under the voluntary system, and in order to have a system that can be economically run.

There are of course formidable difficulties in the way of applying a compulsory system in India, and especially in applying in the direction where it is most needed, namely, in the small villages and among the backward classes. These difficulties arise from the disinclination of the people towards education, the geographic and climatic and economic conditions, the possibilities of corruption or oppression by low-paid school-attendance officers. But the country must somehow surmount these difficulties, for the present voluntary system is wasteful and inefficient, and the illiteracy of the population put serious obstacles in the way of India's progress.

Professor Kellock then pointed out the political and economic effect of illiteracy and enumerated some of the personal advantages which literacy would bring to the people. He asked that the teaching of the schools might be brought more into harmony with the atmosphere and conditions of village life, and stated that the time further calls for an advance in the training of teachers.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Turning to Secondary education, Professor Kellock stated that the total number of secondary schools of all kinds in Bombay for boys and girls in 1932 was 689, and the number of pupils was 123,578. The total expenditure on Secondary education in the Presidency in 1932 was Rs. 76.17,771. Though there is wasted at the secondary stage also, it is not nearly so bad as at the primary stage. As in the primary sphere so in the secondary, there is great need for securing more trained teachers than at present.

In Professor Kellock's opinion "One of the directions in which it would seem that secondary education ought certainly to go is in the direction of making the vernacular the medium of instruction, although it has to be recognised that extremely puzzling problem is raised thereby owing to the effect that the abandonment of English as the medium is sure to have on the proficiency in the use of English.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if the youths are to find there roots in the soil of Indian culture, then the medium of their instruction must be their mother-tongue. At present the educated youth of India shows signs of being cultural adrift—at home in the literature, science and religion neither of the East nor of the West."

"On the other hand, it will be said that if English ceases to be the medium of instruction in the schools, the pupils will emerge from the school with a much less efficient knowledge of English than they acquire at present even though English were to remain as a very important special study. And it will be pointed out that a widespread knowledge of English in modern India is a thing of great utility. For English is the real 'lingua franca' of India; it is through the English language that India can keep in close contact with the West and with Western knowledge; and also English will probably remain medium of instruction in the University, at any rate until the more specialised types of Western knowledge can be catered for in the vernaculars.

We seem to be involved in a sort of antinomy, the only solution of which would be the development of a real bi-lingualism, which would give us pupils who were equally at home in both languages, but which would be very difficult to obtain. Meanwhile the cultural sterility which the present system seems to produce, and the disassociations between the home and the school which it seems to be responsible for, are such a negation of the purpose of education that it is desirable to go as far as possible in making the vernacular the medium of instruction.

Professor Kellock next outlined the set-up of the Bombay University and quoted a table of figures "eloquent of the defects and problems of educational system—the congestion, the fact that the High School education is dominated by the Matriculation examination, the wastage, the paucity of teachers' training, the popularity of the study of law, the fact that the passing of Matriculation is regarded as a qualification in itself, and that a large proportion of those who take it have no intention of proceeding to the University—a fact which tends to lower the standard, because the examiners feel that they must not be too strict with the candidates many of whom are only seeking an official recognition of their school course for purposes of employment.

VOCATIONAL PURPOSE.

The minds of those who are being taught in the Indian schools and colleges are continuously influenced by the thought of the qualification to be obtained through their studies. Vernacular Final, Matriculation, First Year, Intermediate Examination, Degree Examination—all these looked upon as vocational qualifications, associated with a certain relative level of salary. It is common to hear laments over the two literary character of the education given to pupils and students in India, and to hear vocational training extolled in contrast. But a truer diagnosis of the situation is that the prevailing type of education is really vocational, and that the vocations for which it prepares the students are too exclusively of the clerking and administrative kind.

This has several unfortunate results. (1) Great numbers enter upon University courses who are not intellectually fitted for University studies. (2) The true aims of a University are obscured when its classes are crowded by student who are drawn into it by desire to quality for vocations which have little or no organic connection with the studies which they pursue in the College. (3) Lines of training which would fit young men for occupations which the economic condition of the country requires are not being provided. (4) With so many pressing into the Colleges, sufficient jobs are not available of the sort and salary to which the students feel that their degree-qualifications entitle them; and the consequence is a large unemployed educated population that is discontented.

NEW LINES OF ADVANCE NEEDED.

These results suggest the line along which our educational system shoould now advance. The High Schools should aim at giving a sound general training which will produce boys and girls of clear mind and disciplined habits, able to express themselves accurately and to wrte legibly, furnished with a competent general knowledge of the world in which they live, and cultured in the sense of being able to enjoy and appreciate the values embodied in the Art, Science and Religion of the civilisation to which they belong. This should be aimed at as the minimum training for all boys and girls of the nation. From the persons so trained should be drawn the workers for all those occupations which demand only a developed general intelligence.

then provision should be made for the technical training of the large numbers required in an industrial nation for filling the subordinate, managerial posts—the non-commissioned officers of the industrial army. This calls for the establishment of technical colleges and institutes, to which intelligent boys with an aptitude for mechanics and practical work would go after completing their school course. They would get a diploma or certificate from such institutions. The University might inaugurate such courses and award diplomas. But if it were not deemed wise for the University itself to run such courses, it might co-operate with technical institution outside of its own direct jurisdiction and award diplomas for satisfactory attainment; thus encouraging technical training by conferring a University-awarded qualification on successful students.

There is really no ultimate opposition between cultural training and vocational training. A cultured society is one in which there are lots of posts the qualifications for which demands training at a high level. In qualifying himself for such posts—i.e. in pursuing vocationally the end of attaining one of these posts—the mind of the individual becomes cultural. In qualifying himself he acquires a knowledge of the achievements of the past, he absorbs in conscious, critical and maturedly-minded fashion the artistic, moral or religious standards which have ben achieved by the thought, effort and experience of past generations. Moreover the cultural life is spread through society inevitably and naturally by such trained persons, as they pursue their avocations in life and as they employ their leisure.

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, we may say that the general line advanced for the Bombay educational system would seem to be to raise the level of literacy by going forward with a resolute policy of free and compulsory primary education; remoulding the secondary education so as to provide a sound general training of intelligence and character, not solely directed towards University Matriculation but within which the basis for future development of many different lines of special training can be laid; removing the pressure towards degree-taking on the part of those whose aim is clerkships and minor administrative posts, by getting Government and employers to regard the school qualifications as sufficient for admission to jobs that requires only a good school level of training; providing ample technical training of the kind for which there is a real economic demand; securing that only those go to the University who are fitted for the University level of study. There would be considerably fewer students in the Colleges in such a system; the fees charged might be considerably larger than at present, provision being made to help the really able but poor boys to get a University education.

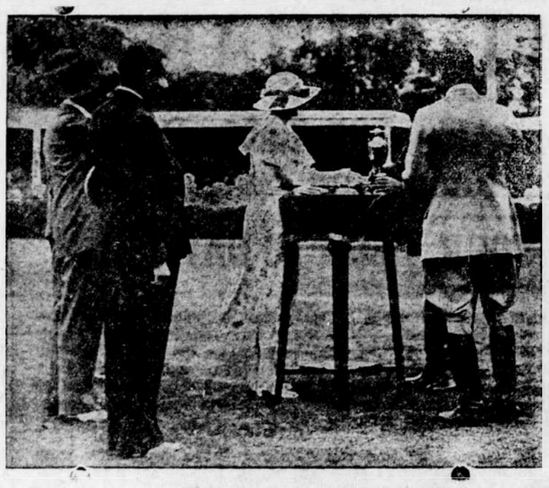
NEW OUTLOOK.

Let us picture in our minds the end that we have in view. Let us in imagination see the education system accomplishing its life-building, spritually creating-work, that so our our minds may thrill to the greatness and splendour of the function which a true education will perform. The little boy or girl—sweet, hopeful, innocent, plastic—would be received into a primary school where a sound basis of literacy would be laid, where the child's natural curiosity regarding its world would be fed, where its mind would be furnished with a lively knowledge suited to its place and to its stage of development, and where the foundations would be built of disciplined habits of working and thinking. As the child progressed through middle school and high school, the curriculum would draw and actualize all the latent capacities that is in the boy or girl for entering into the heritage of the civilization into which they have been born, and all the latent capacty for serving the society of which they are members. Great and preious values are embodied in a civilization. The difference between bare animalism and cultured humanity—a difference hard won by the thought and effort of the ages—has to be passed on by education.

Education should mean enabling the boy or girl to enter, appreciate and enjoy these values. They would grow into it by the absorption of vital, appropriate knowledge—by the study mainly of geography, history, and physical and social science and by being led to see and to appreiatee the pleasures, satisfaction and enlargements that are embodied in literature and art and religion. The study of methamatic would be used to lead the mind into orderliness and precision, and to be a tool for marshalling facts in connection with the study of other branches of learning. So the youth would emerge from the school-period, capable of effective living because his intelligence had been awakened and rightly directed; his character soundly based on healthy physical, mental, moral and religious habits; his mind and spirit furnished with many keys that can give him entrance into many fields of thought and experience, activity and adventure.

UNIVERSITY'S TRUE FUNCTION

The University would be a body of scholars and thinkers, associated together in the pursuit of knowledge, for its own sake; investigating all sorts of political, social and scientific problems; and training a select company of the country's youth in the various branches of learning, training them on the highest levels of attainment. From such a University there would flow back to the society to which it belonged a greater contribution of academic service. It would provide a continuous supply of effective and inspiring individuals to man the professions and the high grade positions upon which the health and vitality of the social life so greatly depends. It would provide solutions for manifold problems of society, worked out with adequacy of knowledge and in the free atmosphere of the seeker after the truth. Directly or indirectly it would be a centre of life from which would be spread far and wide throughout the community the vitalizing, and efficiency-bringing influences ofknowledge, and the warm-toned humanizing values of culture.



Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' "GOOLASH" won the Rajpipla Gold Cup on Saturday. Photo shows Lady Brabourne presenting the Cup.

DESTITUTE INDIAN IN SOUTH WALES PORTS

LONDON, Feb 3

The Lord Mayor of Cardiff interviewed by Reuter emphatically denied the report that Indian political leaders approached him concerning the plight of destitute Indians in the South Wales ports. He declared that not single person has seen him with reference to the matter. The controversy is concerned with the relief granted to West Indian Arabs, which is handled by Public Assistance Committee without any trouble and there never was any suggestion of international complications.—Reuter.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla on Saturday.

Group Captain R. E. Saul lunched at Government House, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Finals of the Hard Court Tennis Tournament at the Hindu Gymkhana, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a concert in aid of the Hospital Fund at the Royal Opera House, on Sunday.

DIVEKAR'S HEALTH

Plea For X-Ray Examination

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Feb. 2.

Interviewed by a Press representative about the health of Mr. Rangarao Divakar, a prominent leader of Karnatak, who is undergoing 3 years rigorous imprisonment in Belgaum Central Prison Mr. Hanmantrao Koujalgi of Bijapur expressed his opinion as under:—

"It is rumoured taat Mr. Divakar, whose ill-health has been causing anxiety during last few months, is being given injections. In view of the persistent trouble from which he has been ailing. I think he should be allowed to be examined by his own medical advisers. I also think that X-Ray examination should be made, and fears and anxiety in the public mind should be removed by taking all necessary steps for proper treatment."

MAHATMA'S KANATAK TOUR PRAGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 2.

Mr. Virangouda Patil, the president of the Karnatak Harijan Sevasangh. who has gone to Condur to see Mahatmaji has sent a telegram informing Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar that Mahatmaji may allot to Karnatak six days, instead of three and that he may allot days separately to Coorg and Mangalore. The details of the Karnatak tour will be decided in a day or two.

Cinchona Restriction Scheme

(SPECIAL CABLE)

THE HAGUE. Feb. 4

According to a message from Batavia, the People's Council adopted the Cinchona restriction scheme. Government will shortly issue a decree for enforcement of the scheme.

STOP PRESS

FAMOUS GATTON HALL GUTTED.

LONDON, February 4.

Gatton Hall is practically destroyed by fire; it is famous as a seat since 1888 of Sir Jeremiah Colman, known as the "Mustard King," whose family for generations had almost a monopoly of this condiment in the British Isles, and elsewhere.

The Hall stood within a model village, also of Sir Jeremiah's creation, and was crammed with treasures many of which are saved but the great library and its rare manuscripts are entirely destroyed. The famous marble hall, a replica of the Corsini Chapel, Rome, which was visited every year by thousands of tourists has been gutted. Gatton, one of the most famous of England's pocket boroughs, with only three voters, returned a member of Parliament from 1450 to 1832 during which time there was only one contest and only one vote was recorded.—Reuter's Special Service.

CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED.

BERLIN, February 4.

Catholic priest Rachor of Beckheim has been arrested, because he failed to beflag the steeple of his church on 30|1, the anniversary of Nazis' assumption of Government. He placed the Nazi flag on the church doorway instead.—Reuter's Special Service.

HITLER ARMED WITH MORE POWERS.

BERLIN, February 4.

Under the new Reich reform law, President Hindenburg further curtailed the Federal States' Government, especially Prussia, by giving Herr Hitler the right to employ, dismiss, Prussian officials and pardon convicted persons. He conferred the same powers on other Federal Nazi Governors.—Reuter's Special Service.

REV CARDEN MURDERED.

CAIRO, February 4.

Reverend John Carden, a retired Army Roman Catholic Chaplain, was found brutally murdered in his villa on the outskirts of Helmia with his throat cut, all money in the house was taken away He was well-known, liked by British military circles of Cairo. The police including the famous chief Russell Pasha is searching for the murderer.—Reuter's Special Service.

ENCROACHMENT ON LIBERTY OF PRESS

Delhi Conference Condemns States Protection Bill

"Government Want To Protect About 120 Unlimited Monarchies In India"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Dissatisfaction with the conditions prevailing in the States was expressed by speakers at the special session of the Indian States peoples Conference which is being held here. Mr. K. Natarajan presided and besides delegates, several distinguished visitors were present.

Resolutions were adopted at the outset placing on record deep feelings of sorrow at the death of Mr. V. J. Patel, sympathising with the earthquake sufferers in Bihar and Nepal and appealing to the Princes and people to render all possible assistance to them.

UNNECESSARILY, UNCALLED FOR.

Mr. P. I, Chudgar (Western India States) then moved a resolution that the Indian States (Protection) Bill now before the Assembly was unnecessary and uncalled for, was an encroachment on the liberty of the press, was calculated to encourage autocracy in Indian states and was contrary to the spirit of Federation.

Mr. Churgar speaking on the resolution said that in the world outside India there were only nine limited and constitutional monarchies, while in this country with the exception of five or six States, the rest numbering about 120 had unlimited monarchies. The Government wanted to protect them, while elsewhere these monarchies were getting out of date.

The speaker condemned the administration in the States, alleging that half the revenues were spent by the rulers on their personal enjoyment and the rest on unsatisfactory administrative machinery.—A.P.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bedford 18; Royal Air Force 17.
Blackheath vs. Bath (Scratched)
Cambridge University vs. Bristol (Scratched).
Cardiff 6; Plymouth Albion 6.
Devonport Services 9; Old Blues 3
Harlequins 21; Northampton 6.
Leicester 5; London Scottish 6.
Liverpool nil Birkenhead Park 15.
London Irish vs. Guy's Hospital (Scratched).
Richmond vs. Oxford University (Scratched).
Taylors (Scratched).
United Services 11; Gloucester
United Services 11; Gloucester 14
Aberavon 3; Newport nil.
Bradford 45; Manchester 4.
Bridgend 10; Swansea 5.
Halifax 3; St. Bart's Hospital 8.
Penarth 8; Llanelly 5.
Rugby 6; Coventry 31.
Edinburgh University 12; Glasgow University 5.

C. C. SEMI-FINALS.

In the County Championship Semi-finals, Hampshire lost to Gloucestershire 9 points to 10 at Bournemouth, and Lancashire lost to East Midlands 18 points to 19 at Blundell Sands.

SCOTTISH CUP

Goal Scorers In Second Round Matches

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish Cup Second Round:—

Aberdeen: Thomson (From Penalty), Beynon.
Albion Rovers Mophee, Beath.
Kilmarnock: Williamson.
Ayr: Robertson, Taylor.
Celtic: McGonagle (from Penalty, F. Odonnell, H. Odonnell.
St. Mirren: McCrae (Thrice) Phillips.
Cowdenbeath: Hamil, Inglis.
St. Bernards: Murray.
East Stirling: Smith.
Arbroath: Mutch.
Hamilton: Park, Wilson.
Falkirk: Bartram (Twice), Batchelor, Meecham.
Hibernian: Malloy (Four), Moffat, Smith.
Patrick: Ballantyne (Twice), McLennan.
Motherwell: McMenemy (Twice), Ellis.
Queens Park: Anderson.
Hearts: Massie (Twice).
Rangers: Smith (Thrice).
Vale of Leithen: Clark (Own goal).
St. Johnstone: Fulton (Thrice).
No scorers given for the Ross County match.—Reuter's Special.

BARISAL ARREST AND SEARCH

BARISAL, Feb. 3.

Sjt. Jnanendra Nath Sen Gupta, a teacher in the local Harijan Vidyamandir was arrested here early this morning under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. The house at Bagura quarter of the town of Sjt. Rajendra Nath Das Gupta where Jnanendra Babu used to put up was also searched and some books and papers are reported to have been seized.—United Press.

DUMKA'S QUOTA

DUMKA, (Santal Parganas) Feb. 3.

At a crowded meeting presided over by Mr. C. E. Walze, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Deoghur, a committee consisting of prominent local citizens was formed to raise funds for the relief of earthquake-stricken people of Bihar.

Babu Johar Mull Jalan and Swami Balanand Brahmachari contributed Rs. 251 and Rs. 200 on the spot.—United Press.

THE "ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE"

(Continued from page 10.)

at present supported by its henchmen, the Indian reactionaries.

If the future of the so-called Progressives under the coming constitution is going to be what Mr. Sastri predicts—and his prediction admits of no doubt judging from the past experience—the less the constitutionalists dabble with the so-called All-Parties Conferences the better for them. The new constitution at the most will have a generation's trial. Nationalist India will during this period of preparation keep itself busy in promoting the industrial and economic well-being of the people, working for social reform a nd fighting communalism in all its forms and shapes. Judging from the anxiety of the Tories in England to have the Indian question disposed of while they are in power it appears that the Imperialist forces are also marking time. It seems that the Imperialists do not expect an unchallenged future for many years for the White Paper constitution. Repression and reactionary communalism have been mainly responsible for its birth and as neither can have a long life in awakened India, Indian Nationalists will work during the transitional period for the uplift of their country in the ways mentioned above.

READERS' VIEW

(Continued from previous page.)

Minister for Education. There is no foundation for that misunderstanding and the Non-Brahmin public should not be misled by those statements. It is utterly false that any such resolution has been passed in the Conference. I being the Secretary of the Conference think it to be my duty to correct it. On the other hand I have full faith and confidence in Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli.—Yours, etc.

G. V. MOKASHI.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

GIFT FOR THE NATION

Britain To Get Historic Site At Waitangi

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The historic site at Waitangi on which the famous Treaty was signed in 1840 between Governor Hobson and Maori chiefs which led to Newzealand coming under the sovereignty of the British Crown, will to-morrow be handed over to Government by Governor-General Lord Bledisloe and Lady Bledisloe who recently purchased it as a gift for the Nation. Representatives of all Maori tribes in addition to thousands of Newzealanders and Australians assembled for the ceremony.

NEPAL'S REPLY.

PATNA, Feb. 3.

The following telegram has been sent by the Maharaja of Nepal from Raxaul to the General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha in reply to the Mahasabha's offer of relief work and expressions of sympathy:—

"Many thanks for kind sympathy and offer of relief work which will be gladly and gratefully accepted if required."—A. P.

OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

(Continued from page 11.)

Dahyabhai P. Barote	5	0
Narsinghlal V. Vaishnav	5	0
Kuppuswami Ranganathan	5	0
Rangarao A. Basrur	1	8
Ramdas N. Harite	1	0
Anant V. Karnik	1	0
L. V. P. Iyer	1	0
A. S. V. Rajan	1	0
Vasudev R. Deshmukh	1	0
H. R. W. Giry	1	0
And five others	2	8
Rs.	30	0
J. G. Bhandari of Nasik Road	51	0
S. H. Thaker	51	0
Maganlal Pranjiwandas Doshi	25	0
The Nai Bazaar Hindu Hardware Clerks Association as below :—	51	0
Mandal Fund	8	0
Chunilal Hemchand	2	0
Khotidas Hakamchand	2	0
Ambalal Velji	2	0
Popatlal Ujjamshi	2	0
Harilal Ambavidas	2	0
Navalram Harishanker	2	0
Amrutlal Devchand	2	0
Baubhai Trikamdas	2	0
Kanji Mawji	2	0
Jayantilal Bhaichand	2	0
Vandrawandas Durlabhdas	2	0
Kanaiyalal Vadilal	2	0
Gokaldas Tulsidas	2	0
Ratilal Lalji	2	0
Himchand Kalyanji	2	0
Ratilal Vallabhdas	1	0
Somchand Maganlal	1	0
Bhavchand Kalidas	1	0
Chimanlal Sakarlal	1	0
Maganlal Panachand	1	0
Manilal Tribhovan	1	0
Ramniklal Karsandas	1	0
Premchand Nagji	1	0
Shivlal Kahandas	1	0
Chhotalal	2	0
Chhotalal	1	0
Ramu Bheru	1	0
Rs.	51	0
B. M. Desai	10	0
Raya Raman	5	0
B. R. Shrivardhankar	2	0
N. S. Gadkari and others as below :—	15	0
Mr. N. S. Gadkari	2	0
Mr. L. B. Rane	2	0
Mr. V. T. Chaubal	2	0
Mr. N. V. Mahajan	1	0
Mr. K. R. Deshmukh	1	0
Mr. P. M. Goraksha	1	0
Mr. S. G. Kulkarni	2	0
Mr. M. K. Dhople	2	0
Mr. N. M. Wagle	2	0
Rs.	15	0
Jagannath Gowind Gupte and others as below :—	47	0
V. B. Bhatkar	5	0
N. D. Nulkar	2	0
A. B. C.	7	0
P. A. F. Fernandez	1	0
Gangadhar R.	1	0
S. R. Hajirnis	1	0
S. K. Bhagat	1	0
J. G. Gupte	2	0
W. R. Dhamanaskar	2	0
V. Govindan	1	0
H. C. Joshi	1	0
V. P. Kasbekar	1	0
K. Balaji	1	0
S. B. Thakur	1	0
V. G. Phadke	1	0
S. K. Swamy	1	0
P. R. Damle	1	0
M. C. Khaladkur	1	0
P. A. Desai	1	0
G. B. Vadhavkar	1	0
D. K. Cartha	1	0
H. J. Kapadia	2	0
B. G. Nasikkar	1	0
H. A. Joshi	2	0
Abdulla Alli Bux	1	0
S. Judah	1	0
H. S. Patwardhan	1	0
N. G. Patil	1	0
H. K. Mehendale	1	0
S. T. Kokate	1	0
K. W. Hajirnis	1	0
Miscellaneous through J. G. Gupte	1	0
Rs.	47	0
Velji Raghavji	51	0
Gangaram Vallabhji	50	0
J. H. A. Lakhani Kutianawalla	15	0
Gangoobai Dixit Nurse Andheri	3	0
Palitana Seva Samaj Palitana (Kathiawar)	51	0
Lachhiram S. Chawala	2	0
Staff of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd. and Collectors, Bandra through Mr. H. Venkatiswaram	24	12
N. S. Ramkrishna Iyer	15	0
Kharsadnivasi Koli Gyati as below :—	105	5
Through Koli Gyati Sahakari Mandal Box Fund	72	12
Through Members of Koli Gyati Sahakari Mandal	19	2
Extra Box-Fund	13	7
Rs.	105	5
Grain Merchants of Kari Road as below :—	53	0
Khimji Khitshi	10	4
Devji Jivraj	10	4
Ratanshi Tenu	10	4
Lalji Virji	5	4
Kanji Nathoo	5	4
Meghji Murji	5	4
Palan Raymal	1	4
Meghji Shavji	5	4
Rs.	53	0
Mrs. Jayabai Mahadeo Purandari	15	0
Miss Krishnakanta	11	0
Mrs. Kamalagauri Manilal Barfiwalla	9	0
One Gentleman	6	4
Miss Babli Chandulal Mehta	25	0
Dawood Ibrahim Parekh Matcheswalla	125	0
One Gujarathi	5	4
Mrs. Kesurbai Laxmichand Parekh	5	0
Staff of Loco Office ,B. B. & C. I. Rly., Parel as below :—	67	0
Ambaidas Ranchhoddas	51	0
Ramchandra Parshuram	5	0
Chhotubhai Lalbhai Vasi	5	0
Suleman Yusuf Sek	2	0
Damodar Mahadeo Pansare	1	0
Parshotam Haribhai Bharucha	1	0
Yashwant Hari Nawathe	1	0
Yashwant and Durgashanker	1	0
Rs.	67	0
Manilal Harivalabhdas	10	0
Jamnadas Atmaram	5	0
V. B. Pai, Villeparle	1	0
Kharsadnivasi Koli Gyati Mitra Sahakari Fund as below :—	122	12-3
Shri Kharsad Dharmic Fund	105	0
Balubhai Govindji	1	4
Jinabhai Kikabhai	1	4
Ravjibhai Ukabhai	1	4
Ramjibhai Dhedkabhai	1	4
Mangalji Jinabhai	1	4
Jinabhai Madhavji	1	4
Bhikhubhai Kikabhai	1	4
Balubhai Buchabhai	1	4
Bhanabhai Dhanjibhai	1	4
Sukhabhai Jinabhai	1	4
Dulabhbhai Morarji	1	4
Govindji Ramji	1	0
Ratanji Ramji	1	0
Jiwanji Dhanji and Premabhai Widha	1	0-3
Rs.	122	12-3
Maganlal Mulchand Khodala-ala	25	0
Dharmada Khata	5	0
Mohan Jagannath	5	0
Konnappi	1	0
Residents of Dharampur State (Surat) 2nd Instalment as below :—	100	0
Mr. Bhogilal J. Mody	25	0
Mr. Dullabhdas V. Saraiya	25	0
A Sympathiser	20	0
K. S. Sujansinhji of Adpur	90	0
Shri Manharkunverba Bhajan Mandal and Shri Dhanvant Seva Samaj	5	0
Mr. Manilal Gajanand	1	0
Mr. Manubhai Bhadarsing	1	0
Mr. Chandbhai M. Sama	2	0
Mr. Madhavrao D. Mohile	1	0
Rs.	100	0
Mohanlal Jesingbhai and Bros. and others, Ahmedabad as below :—	233	0
Mohanlal Jesingbhai and Bros.	101	0
Bhagwandas Tribhovandas	101	0
Ambalal Khemchand	25	0
One Sympathiser	5	0
One Woman	1	0
Rs.	233	0
Majumdar & Co.	5	0
Merchants of Vahi (Surat) as below :—	350	8
Desai Bhikhabhai Ranchhodji and Kanji Nagarji & Co.	51	0
Dr. Uttamram Dwarkadas Mehta	51	0
Shivlal Maneklal	101	0
Seth Haji Latib Ismail	25	0
Bhikhaji Motiji	2	0
Bhavsar Jamnadas Chhabildas through Govan Vanmali	31	4
Bhavsar Bhagu Ranchhod	5	0
Rana Panu Dullabh	1	0
Ishwarbhai Laloobhai	1	0
Jethabhai Umedbhai Hotelwala	25	0
Seth Kekobad Sorabji	11	0
Khimchand Keshurji	15	0
Magniram Ramsukhji	15	0
Raychandji Pargaji	15	0
Harakhchandji Valaji	10	0
Hargovind Gelabhai	7	0
Chunilal Jasrupji	10	0
Khoja Nimji Lavji	5	0
Punamchand Virchand	11	0
Tarachand Rajaji	1	0
Desai Gulabbhai Kanji & Co.	25	0
Narotambhai, Forest Master	1	0
Shah Kasturchand Pemchand	11	0
Mohanlal Gulabchand	2	0
Khoja Jafarbhai Ajid	5	0
Bhavsar Kesur Girdhar	2	0
Desai Nagarji Rambhai	1	4
Desai Bhagwanji Parayji	1	0
Rs.	350	8
Kapol Mandal, Bombay through Jugaldas Chhaganlal as below :—	122	8
Jugaldas Chhaganlal	11	0
Mohanlal Gopaldas	11	0
Ratilal Nagardas and Pranlal Nagardas	11	0
Nagardas Mohanlal	8	0
Bhurabhai Shamji	7	0
One Sympathiser through Chhaganlal Harjiwan	7	0
Morarji Tribhovan	6	0
Vrajalal Madhavji	5	0
Narotam Anandji	5	0
Mathuradas Chatrabhuj	5	0
Tribhovandas Laxmidas	3	0
Veljibhai Mohanlal	3	0
Amidas Hargovind	3	0
Chhaganlal Harjivan	2	0
Champaklal Popatlal	2	0
Narandas Morarji	2	0
Bapulal and Nandlal Chhaganlal	2	0
Chunilal Nathubhai	2	0
Narandas Hargovind	2	0
Amidas Jesangbhai	2	0
Mohanlal Mawji	2	0
Nandlal Shamalji	2	0
Bhagwandas Valabhdas	2	0
Valabhdas Karsandas	2	0
Chhotalal Monji	2	0
Kanjibhai Madhavji	1	8
Gangadas Laxmidas	1	0
Harkisandas Gocaldas	1	0
Jivraj Mangaldas	1	0
Shamaldas Amarshi	1	0
Damodar Vithaldas	1	0
Chunilal Jinabhai	1	0
Dharamdas Babbhai	1	0
Harkisandas Bhanji	1	0
Narotam Hargovinddas	1	0
Jethalal Parbhudas	1	0
Maganlal Bhaichand	1	0
Tulsidas Parshotam	1	0
Rs.	122	8
Ishwarlal Nathubhai	2	0
Laxman Rama Ghadge	2	0
Jechandbhai Narayandas, Parshottamdas Jariwalla	51	0
Somchand Jechandbhai	11	0
Manibai Jechand Narandas	11	0
K. Purshotam Makan & Co. and Staff	51	0
Shriram Vishnu Marathe	1	0
The Indian Members of the Staff of the Bank of India, Ltd. (Head Office) as below :—	227	12
Mr. L. V. Khandwalla	10	0
Mr. R. K. Desai	10	0
Mr. S. S. Kothare	10	0
Mr. A. G. Kirtikar	5	0
Mr. T. D. Kansara	5	0
Mr. D. N. Guard	5	0
Mr. Jal. N. Mehta	5	0
Mr. Rustom S. F. Dubash	5	0
Mr. H. B. Taraporewalla	5	0
Mr. B. Shankerprasad	5	0
Collection below Rs. 5 from the remaining staff	162	12
Rs.	227	12
K. N. A. Narayan	1	0
One Parsee Sympathiser	15	0
Ishwarlal Manchubhai Mahimwala	5	0
Bai Saraswati Chhotalal Gandhi	7	0
Navnitlal Chhotalal Gandhi	3	0
Habib Ravji & Co.	500	0
Through Dr. Dave and Narayan Bhagat, donations received from Rutlam public	651	0
C. S. Murathe	1	0
Anglo Indian Trading Co.	25	0
Seth Dadi Hormasji	25	0
The Office Staff and Agents of the Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd. as below :—	101	0
Mr. M. T. Mehta	16	0
Mr. B. M. Mehta	16	0
Dr. M. V. Dharamsey	11	0
Mr. Mohansingh	6	0
Mr. J. Burkman	5	0
Mr. M. P. Parikh	5	0
Mr. M. V. Shah	4	0
Mr. R. K. Maroo	3	0
Mr. R. V. Iyer	3	0
Mr. C. L. Chaugule	2	0
Mr. I. G. Mehta	2	0
Mr. J. N. Kothari	2	0
Miss D. Mendes	2	0
Mr. P. M. Rajkotia	1	0
Mr. N. T. Sheth	1	0
Mr. Muljibhai V. Dharamsey	1	0
Mr. V. U. Pathak	1	0
Mr. V. C. Daru	1	0
Mr. P. T. R. Noronha	1	0
Mr. Jagjiwandas D. Badani	1	0
Mr. K. V. Ramaswamy	1	0
Mr. P. A. Ingreji	1	0
Mr. J. U. Vasa	1	0
Mr. V. M. Suryanarayan	1	0
Mr. T. J. Shah	1	0
Mr. R. H. Shah	1	0
Mr. W. M. Prabhakar	1	0
Mr. Dharmaji Bhawani	1	0
Mr. P. D. Kudtarkar	1	0
Ahmedabad Branch Staff	8	0
Rs.	101	0
Dahyabhai Bawabhai	1	4
Narayan Karsan	1	4
Seth Jafaralli Lalji	1	0
Seth Karmali Jadavji	5	0
C. Y. Sukhtankar	5	0
R. S. Vedpathak	1	0
Gopaldas Gokaldas	11	0
Maherbai Kekobad Desai	10	0
The Office Staff of Zenith Sife Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	159	0
Parasram Narayansa Bhavsar	4	0
Dr. Jeshanker M. Raival	2	0
Christian Stephan Mithabhai	2	0
Through Mr. Adarji C. Kapadia Baroda Camp (First instalment) as below :—	110	0
Rustamji J. Contractor	11	0
Manchershaw Wadia	10	0
Dr. R. S. Poredi	5	0
Kersasp R. Merchant	5	0
Babu Santok Singh	5	0
C. D. Warden	5	0
Shaligram D.	5	0
Rustamji A.	5	0
A Zerthosti gentleman	5	0
Chandulal N. Soni	3	0
P. B. Naik	2	0
D. S. D'Souza	2	0
A well wisher	2	0
K. F. Master	2	0
C. A. Modi	1	0
Chhaganlal F.	1	0
Lallubhai G.	1	0
Adarji Kapadia	1	0
Ambalal S. Patel	1	0
Naoroji N. Vevai	1	0
Keshavlal V. Modi	1	0
Karsandas L. Parekh	1	0
Ramjibhai C. Gandhi	1	0
Chakubhai Soni	1	0
Hargovind V. Modi	1	0
B. D. Kapadia	1	0
Thakordas B.	1	0
Mrs. Maniben J.	1	0
Ratilal N. Master	1	0
Cowasji F. Bati	1	0
Vamanrao L. Naik	1	0
D. F. Cooper	1	0
S. G. Vavaina	1	0
B. C. Mistry	1	0
Mathurdas V.	1	0
T. M. D'Souza	1	0
Miss Hirabai S.	1	0
Miss A. E. Cohilo	1	0
H. N. Shaikh	1	0
Hormusji A.	1	0
Bhogilal P.	1	0
Keshalal D.	1	0
Subba Rao	1	0
Tek Chand	1	0
Chhotlal L.	1	0
Jinabhai B. Dave	1	0
Krishnarao M. Pandya	1	0
Shankerlal C.	1	0
Brijlal B.	1	0
Kasturchand D. Soni	1	0
Chaturbhai M.	1	0
Miscellaneous donations below Re. 1 each	6	0
Rs.	110	0
Seth Devchand Hansraj	51	0
Sardaranjan Pratapray Desai Modasa	10	0
Through N. D. Deodherkar Umbergaon as below :—	42	0
K. T. Karulkar	5	0
P. V. Karulkar	5	0
K. N. Karulkar	4	0
N. D. Deodhekar	3	0
V. G. Karulkar	3	0
G. N. Mohite	3	0
H. D. Mohite	3	0
G. N. Tere	2	0
K. J. Wani	2	0
A. G. Paranjpe	2	0
A. P. Moole	1	0
V. N. Karulkar	1	0
D. D. Karulkar	1	0
E. D. Karulkar	1	0
J. K. Shukla	1	0
R. P. Pandya	1	0
G. B. Bhagwat	1	0
Dr. R. K. Joshi	1	0
D. B. Kulye	1	0
V. G. Thakker	1	0
Rs.	42	0
R. P. Joshi	10	0
Damodar Sundardas	5	0
National Hindu Lodge	2	0
Gatulal Fulchand Mehta	5	0
Shaikh Abdealli Vasif	5	0
Vallabhdas Premji Mody	5	0
Mr. A. G. Pai	5	0
Mr. K.	5	0
Noormahmed Arbi & Co. of Karanja	25	0
Staff and Mill Workers of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., Gokak Falls as below :—	106	0
Mr. L. S. Wagh	10	0
Mr. M. Sadashivrao	5	0
Mr. R. K. Gaitonde	10	0
Mr. Sadanand V. Wagh	2	0
Mr. Waghji Purshottam	10	0
Mrs. Yashodabai S. Wagh	2	0
Mr. Shridhar S. Wagh	1	0
Mr. Hasan Chikdoli	1	0
Mr. Shripad Huwinhittal	1	0
Mr. R. S. Warty	2	0
Mr. M. V. Managao	1	0
Mr. M. Narayanrao	1	0
Mr. G. V. Wagle	3	0
Mr. B. B. Shirolkar	1	0
Mr. R. D. Sanzegiri	1	0
Mr. D. J. Mestri	2	0
Mr. S. S. Huddar	1	0
Mr. D. S. Dalal	2	0
Mr. N. D'Sa	1	0
Mr. S. G. Posarekar	1	0
Mr. Tippana Shivapa	1	0
Mr. D. Y. Dalvi	1	0
Mr. B. N. Telang	1	0
Mr. H. A. Ellias	1	0
Mr. F. X. D'Sa	1	0
Mr. B. B. Patil	2	0
Miss Flowrence	1	0
Mrs. Leyawa Kompi	1	0
Mrs. Bhagoobai Shinde	1	0
Mrs. Amravatibai	1	0
Mrs. Catherinabai	1	0
Mr. R. N. Bankapur	3	0
Mr. H. Elijah	1	0
Mr. H. K. Hudli	1	0
Mr. K. V. Ghorpade	1	0
Mr. Siddapa Ankli	1	0
Miss A. Manazes	1	0
Miss Dattamma Nurse	1	0
Mr. M. K. Haveri	1	0
Mr. Sapnapa Jobber	1	0
Mr. R. B. Havaldar	1	0
Mr. G. B. Devlapur	1	0
Mr. Manik Sultan	3	0
Mr. Usman Shet Kachhi	1	0
Mr. D. N. Bothe	1	0
Miscellaneous	18	0
Rs.	106	0
Dr. P. B. Potnis of Chikodi	20	0
S. V. Hudli, Chikodi	3	0
R. D. Rashiwadekari, Chikodi	2	0
Mangaldas & Sons, Surat	20	0
D. K. Mehta, Keymore (C.P.)	50	0
Kalyanji Dhanji & Co., Bombay	60	0
Shantilal Baxi and others as below :—	53	0
Shantilal Baxi	10	0
Devi Bhadravaty Baxi	10	0
Devi Indira Baxi	5	0
Ushakant Baxi	5	0
Madhukumar Baxi	5	0
Devi Pushalata Baxi	5	0
Narendrakumar Baxi	5	0
Navinchandra Baxi	3	0
Surendrakumar Baxi	3	0
Dattaram Harischandra Kelaskar	2	0
Rs.	53	0
Head-master, Staff and the Student, other members of the Brodley Night High School through Khan and Shetty	33	7
The Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd.	500	0
Staff men of Messrs. F. Racek & Co. as below :—	28-9-6	
G. Melnikoff, Esq.	10	0
N. V. Gokhlay, Esq.	2	0
Taraknath Sen, Esq.	3	0
T. P. Dalal, Esq.	2	0
S. J. Mehta, Esq.	1	0
J. J. Pandya, Esq.	1	0
Vaman R. Mohile, Esq.	1	4
J. J. D'Souza, Esq.	1	0
P. G. Phathak, Esq.	1	0
B. S. Arte, Esq.	1	0
L. M. Barve, Esq.	1	0
G. R. R. Iyer, Esq.	1	0
Sympathiser (J. N. Gagrat)	1	0
Miscellaneous	2-5-6	
Rs.	28-9-6	
Clerical Staff of the General Traffic Manager's Office, B. B. & C. I. Rly.	233	4
The Staff of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. through Solicitors' Clerks' Association as below :—	81	0
Mr. Matubhai M. Shah	11	0
Mr. Haridas Vishram	11	0
Mr. Phiroze M. Dalal	7	0
Mr. Jugmohandas G. Merchant	7	0
Mr. A. J. Tarachand	5	0
Mr. Purshotamdas Brijmohandas	3	0
Mr. Bhagwandas A. Baxi	3	0
Mr. C. Fonseca	2	0
Mr. Gunvantlal Vadilal Adhyaru	2	0
Mr. N. M. Jhala	2	0
Mr. H. C. Bailiff	2	0
Mr. A. V. Jog	2	0
Mr. Benjamin Samuel	2	0
Mr. T. D. Mandronia	2	0
Mr. G. P. Pereira	1	0
Mr. B. K. Kowley	1	0
Mr. D. G. Potdar	1	0
Mr. L. D'Cruz	1	0
Mr. Shahaboodin S. Khatib	1	0
Mr. G. M. Jagushte	1	0
Mr. P. B. Dixit	1	0
Mr. M. R. Worliker	1	0
Mr. C. A. Khotyan	1	0
Mr. F. W. Remedios	1	0
Mr. Kamruddin S. M.	1	0
Mr. V. D. Budhdeo	1	0
Mr. H. N. Dalal	1	0
Mr. M. M. Barve	1	0
Mr. V. B. Desai	1	0
Mr. J. D. Shroff	1	0
Mr. V. B. Lele	1	0
Mr. H. A. Baxi	1	0
Mr. G. R. Haldanker	1	0
Mr. M. E. Bharucha	1	0
Rs.	81	0
Haji Junao Fajal	5	0
Abdul Latif Ibrahim Sharif	5	0
Haji Ismail Haji Harun Nakhuda	25	0
Haji Ibrahim Haji Harun Nakhuda Charity Trust	51	0
Jivraj Kalianji Momaya	2	0
The Staff of the Bank of India Ltd. (Bullion Exchange Branch)	164	8
Zaverbhai Kalyanbhai Dhudhawala	10	0
Girdharbhai Madhavbhai	5	0
Mathuradas Girdhar Bhajiawala	5	0
Staff of Mithaiwala Jiwan Manji as below :—	12	8
Chhaganlal Govindji	2	0
Bhiksing Hajarji	2	0
Ambashanker Jatashanker	2	0
Hansraj Kalidas	2	0
Rambhai Isubhai	1	8
Haribhai Valabhai	1	0
Hirji Odhavji	1	0
Damodar Chhaganlal	1	0
Rs.	12	8
Duncan Road Kanda-Batata Merchants through Ismail Mahomed as below :—	391	8
1927 Baroda Rain Fall Fund	120	0
Umedram Jiwabhai	51	0
Kapurchand & Co.	51	4
Issa Hasam Marketwala	51	4
Isufalli Mohmedali Marketwala	25	4
Jagannath Rugnath	25	4
Jadavji Ishwar	25	4
Abdulla Allan	25	4
Issa Ibrahim	5	4
Nanji Ramji	5	4
Umar Osman	5	4
Salemohmed Mukadam	1	4
Rs.	391	8
Dwarkadas Vallabhdas Mehta	5	0
Cursetji Dossabhai Sethna	101	0
Staff of Seth Narandas Purshotam Jariwala	5	0
Mrs. Waiz	10	0
Miss R. R.	1	0
Raghunath Tamhane	1	0
Dr. Mansukhlal C. Kothari	25	0
One Parsi Sympathiser	2	8
Staff of R. M. Tulsidas & Co. (Iron Contractors)	60	0
Aryan Laundry	2	0
Agripada Hense Road Merchants through Meghji Punja and Veljee Lakhamshi as below :—	105	0
Khoja Nazaralli Ratanshi	5	4
Megaji Punga Mulji	5	4
Lakhu Sarvan	5	4
Nanji Monshi	5	4
Devji Pancha	5	4
Hirji Devshi Vela	5	4
Ramji Tokarshi Ladha	5	4
Keshavji Pancharia	5	4
Teli Shanker Ramji	5	4
Bhasker Janardan Chawla	5	4
Shojñar Narpar	3	4
Bhanji Ravji	3	4
Bhanji Virji Sarvan	3	4
Kanji Ranshi	2	8
Bhanji Devji	2	8
Lalji Pancharia	2	8
Manshi Devji	1	4
Jivraj Sojpar	1	4
Gela Devji	1	4
Nijanand Armaram	1	4
Sakalchand Krishnaji	4	0
Nyalchand Yamnaji	1	4
Ambalal Sundarlal	2	0
Kodhaji Esuji	2	8
Mahadeo Narhar	2	4
Ragunathdas Ptrshotam	2	0
Gangaram Tulsiram	2	8
Bakhu Sitaram Varma	1	0
Chiranjivilal Nensukh	1	4
Khoja Makan Kanji	1	4
Tateabba Ramji Maske	1	0
Kudav Chauda	1	0
Yaswant Laxman	1	0
Kashiram Bhagseth	1	4
Dasharath Balkrishna	1	0
Bakhuram Kisan Teli	1	0
Vinayak Khanderao	4	0
Gurupa Shivappa	1	4
Ramcharitrasinh Bhudwala	1	4
Dhodhiba Bheru Kasad and extra	1	12
Rs.	105	0
Through the Hind Stores, Cloth Merchants, Kalbadevi Road as below :—	502	0
The Hind Stores	251	0
Deokaran Andarji Mangrolwala	151	0
Gosaliya Jadarji Balakchand Mangrolwala	101	0
Rs.	503	0
Dr. Premshanker P. Thakkar of Chanasma through M. Ramanlal & Co.	10	0
Bombay Insurance Brokers' Association of Bombay	501	0
The Kapol Club from Reserved Fund	16	0
The Pioneer Trading Co.	10	0
Shree Bhangwadi Cement Chawls Tenants and others through Keshavlal Bhawanbhai as below :—	120	0
Seth Trambaklal Kasturchand	11	0
Ratilal Lakhmichand	11	0
Dalichand Jagjiwan	11	0
Mulchand Kasturchand	11	0
Vora Thakarshi Jasraj	11	0
Keshavlal Bhawanbhai	8	0
Mansukhlal Mathuradas	8	0
Mohanlal Mawji	8	0
Varjiwandas Manordas	5	0
Goldfield Ladhar	5	0
Ambalal P. Joshi	5	0
Khimji Harjiwan	5	0
Monjibhai Amidas	5	0
Amrutlal Chhaganlal	3	0
Seth Padamshi Fragji	3	0
Motilalji Khatari	5	0
Soni Mohanlal Vanmalidas	5	0
Rs.	120	0

Received On Saturday

The following donations were received at this office on Saturday, February 3:—

The Love Lane Bazar Grain Merchants through Nanji Nagashi Patel	25	4
Hassanalli Alibhai Rajulanab	5	4
Amchigalochedda ..	1	0
Mrs. Kusum Natvarlal Maneklal	5	0
Miss Sumati Natwarlal Maneklal	2	0
Miss Jayavati Natvarlal Maneklal	2	0
The Fellowship School China Bag, Bombay as below	60	8
Mr C S Trilokekar	1	0
Mr P N Naik	1	0
Mr P K Shah	1	0
Mr P Das	1	0
Miss P Chinoy	3	0
Miss Jerbhen Dalal	2	0
Mrs J Permanand	2	0
Miss Sarla Desai	1	0
Mr Sakharlal Dharia	1	0
Miss Vasant Shah	10	0
Mr Vasant Shah	10	0
Miss Chandra Shah	5	0
Miss Lilavati Sanghavi	5	0
Mr Madhavdas P	2	0
Miss Nalini & others	2	0
Mr Laxmidas Kapadia	2	0
Mr N T Lakpati	1	0
Miss Bhagavati Zaveri	1	0
Mr Madhavsing Kapadia	1	0
Mr Jamnadas Kapadia	1	0
Miss Vimla Merchant	1	0
Miss Kanta Merchant	1	0
Mr Virendra Sheth	1	0
Miscellaneous	4	8
Total Rs.

ESTD. 1871 EFFICIENCY

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BOMBAY
MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.

Head Office: FORT, BOMBAY

HIGH RECORD IN 1933
NEW BUSINESS
PROPOSED Rs. 1,62,53,000
COMPLETED Rs. 1,29,17,000
BONUS DECLARED
WHOLE LIFE
Rs. 26
ENDOWMENT
Rs. 21
PER 1,000
PER
ANNUM

SECURITY ECONOMY

AGENTS WANTED

Just a few drops
of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne on wrists and temples—and you will feel vigorous and fresh after the most strenuous game. Inhaled from the handkerchief or dabbed on the forehead, it relieves headaches and migraine.

"4711" Face Powder in 12 different shades; perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne or "4711" Tosca.

Gives that velvet complexion. Ideal as powder base.

A perfect cream for cleansing, nourishing and massage.

4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne
Blue & Gold Label

Representative : ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

AMBER TIPS TEAS "FAMOUS for consistent QUALITIES"

Insist on "Amber Tips" for tea of quality.
Available everywhere in India.
AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD. BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

INSURE WITH
WESTERN INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.
Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.
BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

(Continued from page 13.)

Gunvantlal Ramanlal	5 0
Natvarlal Sakarlal Shah	6 0
Rasiklal Purushotam	2 0
Ochhavlal Purshotam	0
Ranchhodlal Amritlal	1 0
Modi Girdharlal Laibhai	5 0
Kanaeprasad R Anjaria	16 0
Halabhai Amthalal	10 0
Joshi Gopalji Ratanshi	5 0
Nanubhai N Bhavsar	2 0
Harsadbhai Nanubhai	1 0
Subodhohai Nanubhai	1 0
Naranbhai Lalbhai	3 0
Soni Meram Bogha	10 0
Trikamlal M Patel	15 0
G S Apte, President, Earthquake Relief Committee, Abu Road	200 0
The Staff of Hajur, Political Officer, Baroda State as below:—	31 0
Vinayakrao B Deolkar	2 0
Ramanlal D Pathak	2 0
Shrikant M Mehta	1 0
Harilal M Parikh	1 0
Harsukhlal M Trivedi	1 0

	Rs.	p.
Dattatraya N. Naravane	1	0
Bhalchandra V. Sahastrabudhe	1	0
Gangaram M. Haldankar	1	0
Chhotalal L. Patel	1	0
Parashram P. Manohar	1	0
Jatashanker M. Dave	1	0
Batukral K. Nanavati	1	0
Sudhakar D. Mehd	1	0
Keshav R. Palande	1	0
Laxman G. Wadekar	1	0
Gajanan B. Mahulkar	1	0
Gajanan A. Pimpaskar	1	0
Natwarlal H. Shah	1	0
Bhalchandra N. Satkalmi	1	0
Markandrai V. Desai	1	0
Purshottam K. Dalvi	1	0
Yeshwant K. Teredesai	1	0
Kaushik M. Shastri	1	0
Vaman B. Deolalikar	1	0
Vinayak M. Karkhanis	1	0
Ramchandra H. Chitre	1	0
Dattatraya T. Dehade	1	0
Somabhai D. Patel	1	0
Shripad S. Pattankar	1	0
	31	0

Amratlal Motichand	5 0
Parshotam Venibhai Patel	10 0
Dhirajlal Pragji Desai Vedchhawala	1 0
A. Symapathiser	1 0
Satrasta Bazar Grain Merchants Dharmada fund The Bombay grain dealers association through Patel Ravji Vijpal	300 0
Popat Hirji Bandrawala	2 0
Chunilal Gethabhai	5 0
Velji Vishram Phujwala	1 4
Through Ratilal Narotam Shah Amod Dt. Baroda as below	47 0
Pasiklal Harijiwan	25 0
Nagardas N. Sanghvi	10 0
Narotam Hargovan	5 0
N. M. Bhatt Head Master E. E. School	5 0
Nem Chand N. Shah	21 0
	47 0
Talajavasi Kandolia Gyati two family through Parmanand	11 0
Bhagwandas Khodidas	2 0
Chhagan'al Narotam	1 0
Parmanand Harishanker	1 0
Bai Harkor Hargovind	1 0
Bai Kashibai Narotam	1 0
Bai Parwati Harishanker	1 0
Bai Kaveni Bhagwandas	1 0
Bai Rambhabai Chhagan'al	1 0
Kanchangauri Parmanned	2 0
	11 0
	11 0
Shantilal Premchand Mehta	5 0
Bai Manibai Ambalal Bulakhidas	125 0
Dharsi Somji Dossa Furniturewalla	10 0
Oankar Dutta Sharma	5 0
Behramshaw D Dalal Deesa (State: Palanpur)	125 0
Keshavdas Rawji Sukhadwala	5 0
Narotamdas Becharbhai Sukhadwalla	5 0
J H Mehta & Co. Sukhadwala	5 0
Fort, Paw Bazar, Gandhi & Sukhadwara Mandal	101 0
D S Borkar, Villeparle	5 0
Residents, Jamnadas Building Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar as below:—	41 0
Kalidas Motiram Joshi	5-0
Mrs. Shantagauri Kalidas	2-0
M P Vyas	5-0
Hargowindas Mansukhram Pandya	5-0
Narayandas Mayaram Trivedi	5-0
Chailwala Rooms	5-0
Purshotam Gitwatram Joshi	2-0
Rewashankar Girdharlal Pandya	2-0
Chunilal Hariram Rawal	2-0
Haribhai Devjibhai	2-0
Arjunlal Laxmiram Pandya	2-0
Lanabhai Narandas	1-0
Manilal Dalsukhram	1-0
Karunashanker Daulatram	1-0
Motiram Himatram	1-0
Total	41-0
Chhabildas Bhaichand Mehta	25 0
Members of the Indian Staff of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Bombay, as below:—	19 8
C Natesan	2-0
A G Olkar	1-0
S S Dandekar	3-0
Gokaldas Ranchddas	5-0
B S Shejawalkar	1-0
V W Lottlikar	2-0
L G Vartak	1-0
S T Vaidya	1-0
Miscellaneous	2-8
R G Nadkarni	1-0
Total	19-8
Dhanjibhay M. Mehta	50 0
G D K Parsi Sympathiser	15 0
Merchants and Brokers of Pale through Shri Palej Cotton-seed Merchants' Association as below:—	1200 0
Seth Nathalal Becherdas	101-0
Seth Rewashanker Balabhai and Premshanker	125-0
Seth Dahyabhai Bhawanchand	101-0
Seth Jethalal Balmukunddas	51-0
Seth Hiralal Thakorlal	51-0
Seth Jadavji Narsidas	51-0
Seth Mansukhlal Chunilal	51-0
Gandhi Krushavalva Ranchhoddas	51-0
Acharatlal Hiralal	51-0
Sakarlal Mohanlal	51-0
Virchand Chhaganlal	71-0
Ratilal Amrutlal Dangarwala	41-0
Chhotalal Raichand	31-0
Kapurchand Chhotalal	25-0
Premanand Bhaiji & Co.	21-0
Motichand Nyalchand	21-0
Thakkar Chhaganlal Narandas	15-0
Dr. Chhaganlal Parshotamdas	15-0
Fakirchand Anupchand	15-0
Ramanlal Damodardas	15-0
Lalji Banarasidas Mewaram	11-0
Lalchand Pitamberdas	11-0
Chhotalal Virchand	11-0
Nemchand Pitamberdas	11-0
Kevaldas Zaverchand	11-0
Chhotalal Amichand	11-0
Uttamchand Premchand	11-0
Chunilal Talakchand	11-0
Gandhi Hargovinddas Pitamberdas	11-0
Somabhai Kalidas	11-0
Vadilal Nathabhai	11-0
Punjabhai Fulchand	5-0
Harjiwandas Fulchand	5-0
Nathubhai Rupchandbhai	5-0
Shah Motilal Nemchand	25-0
Shah Chimanlal Chhotalal	25-0
Shah Jagjiwandas Narotamdas	15-0
Mohanlal Gavarishanker	15-0
Shah Ptamber Mulchand	15-0
Naginlal Khupchand	15-0
Total	1200-0
Motilal Kalyandas & Co. as below:—	20 0
In memory of Late Shirish Baba	11-0
Mohanlal J	2-0
Nagindas J	1-0
Hira J	1-0
Prabha G	1-0
Jawahir	1-0
Navinchandra V	1-0
Susila V	1-0
Dhirajlal K	1-0
Total	20-0
The Famous Pictures Staff as below:—	64 8
H N S Rao	10-0
N M Gokhale	8-8
S Sundaram	6-8
C S Sesha Iyer	4-0
R D Murthy	3-8
S K Patham	1-0
V B Vaze	3-8
S P Bellaye	3-8
Baburao Balchandra	6-0
Nadkarni Padmakar	2-8
V B Bowdekar	3-8
H S Patel	3-8
Mukund Dege	1-0
Shantaram	4-8
Ganpat	3-0
Total	64-8
S V Oza	5 0
G R Chaudhari	1 0
Shamji Khetshi	1 0
Citizens of Abu Road through President, Earth Quake Relief Committee as below:—	300 0
Bishesar Dayal H C	10-0
Piyarelal Sharma H M	10-0
C Hardie P W I	5-0
Somchand G C	5-0
Moolchand Shah D M	5-0
Shanti Saroop	5-0
Trimbak Ganesh S C	4-0
Mustaq Ahmed S P R	3-0
Men Douza	3-0
Gaurishanker R C	3-0
Fakirchand E C	3-0
G P Kakirde D M	2-0
D B Godboley	2-0
Kunj Beharilal	2-0
Mannulal	2-0
Ghasi Singh	2-0
K Nizamuddin	2-0
D'Souza	1-0
J Josephs	1-0
Ram Nivas	1-0
Raghunath Pershad	1-0
Ram Ratan	1-0
Radha Raman	1-0
Niyamat Khan	1-0
Inderlal	1-0
Noor Mohammed	1-0
Sarfraz Khan	1-0
Bhagwati Pershad	1-0
Abdul Syed Khan	1-0
Nand Ram	1-0
Ganga Ram	1-0
Poonilal Jain	5-0
Mohanlal T	5-0
Divendra Nath	4-0
D N Joshi	3-0
Sankalchand	3-0
Sheotaj Singh	2-0
Balmukand	2-0
S C Gangoli	2-0
B B Lahiri	2-0
Muttra Pershad Jain	2-0
Popatlal	2-0
Raj Vaidya Maharishi	2-0
Bansidhar	1-0
Chandulal	1-0
Kalicharan	1-0
Sunderlal	1-0
Harakchand Poonamchand	1-0
Samiullah	1-0
Hargovind	1-0
Yasvant Rao	1-0
Motilal Parmar	1-0
Kishanpal	1-0
Narnarayan	1-0
S Watulkar	2-0
G S Apte	1-0
Punekar	1-0
Miscellaneous	22-0
Khansahib Dhanjibhai	5-0
Hiralal T C I	11-0
Narsingh Kothari	5-0
Shiv Charan	1-0
Baldeo Pershad	1-0
Sevai Ram	1-0
K A Mekenzie	5-0
R Gillispie	2-0
J McPhee	1-0
R A Martin	1-0
G P Palmer	1-0
H A Goolie	1-0
J E Reevas	1-0
J D Silva	1-0
Gheesa Ram	1-0
Ganesh	1-0
Matoli Patel	1-0
Tilokchand Vaid	2-0
Ratilal	1-0
Gokal Pershad	1-0
Miscellaneous Harijan	6-6
Moojiram Bhoormal	5-0
Parasdas Banarsidas	5-0
Ramdhan Dhannalal	5-0
Sampat Ram Ghisal	5-0
Shivbux Parasadilal	5-0
Amichand Vakil	5-0
Multanmal Vakil	5-0
Bhagwanmal Vakil	5-0
Maganlal Nagarbhai	5-0
Kantilal Rupchand	5-0
Badrilal Chandulal	5-0
Lumchand Hiraji	5-0
Merwanji Rustomji	5-0
Mochi Panchayat	5-0
Chandanmalji Nayab	4-0
Baxiram Mohanlal	3-0
Nandram Harshai	2-0
Ganeshram Gopal	2-0
Bachhraj Dhula	2-0
Hazrimal Tilokchand	2-0
Tehsildar Mandar	2-0
Chhoteylal Dayabhai	2-0
Chhaganlal Gulabchand	2-0
Muttra Pershad	2-0
Chunilal Premchand	2-0
Chhajuram Ratiram	2-0
Ramsaram Ambalal	2-0
Chhaganlal Jagnnath	2-0
Chhaganlal Sunderlal	2-0
Motilal Phulchand	2-0
Dalooram Onker	2-0
Chothmal Guljarilal	2-0
Radhelal Champalal	1-0
RamSarup Panwala	1-0
Ramdas Laldas	1-0
Kevalram Radhelal	1-0
Satnarain Panwala	1-0
Nangram Ganeshilal	1-0
Heerachand Maganlal	1-0
Sualal Jeewanram	1-0
Dayaram Gopal	1-0
Hazarimal Ratanchand	1-0
Jamnalal Chandmal	1-0
Lakhma Halvai	1-0
Deepchand Danmal	1-0
Ibrahim Aliji	1-0
Chhaganlal Malaji	1-0
Gula Mohommed Pathan	1-0
Pannalal Sukhdeo	1-0
Govindram Mahadeo	1-0
Surajmal Sunar	1-0
Chunnilal Murlidhar	1-0
Ramkaran Laxminarayan	1-0
Shamlal Badalumal	1-0
Jagannath Bhagwan	1-0
Rupram Nangaram	1-0
Debisahai Uderam	1-0
Vellmohamed	1-0
Ganpatlal Birzlal	1-0
Khubram Partabram	1-0
Shivbux Nandlal	1-0
Lallo Luhar	1-0
Ramnarayan Jagannath	1-0
Ganpatram Balooram	1-0
Motilal Hotel Keeper	1-0
Dahiya Moolji	1-0
Ramlal Panwala	1-0
Paledar Panchayat	1-0
Chhaganlal Kalyanmal	1-0
Gulabchand Chhotelal	1-0
Jatimal Tirathmal	1-0
Bhabutmal Narsaji	1-0
NanneKhan	1-0
Mulchand Kastirchand	1-0
Loda Jungli	1-0
Soni Natha Gulaba	1-0
Sajit Curivala	1-0
Mahabir Brothers	1-0
Maganlal	1-0

Received On Sunday

Pirojeshaw Hirjibhai Wadia of Porbunder	101-0

AN ALL SEASON
"BEVERAGE"

CONTAINS milk scientifically dried, malt extract, cocoa, vitamins, A, B, C, D, glycero-phosphates of calcium, potassium and sodium.

Milkotine is recommended by medical men in cases of impaired digestion, nervous collapse, convalescence, etc.

It builds bones and muscles of children, and can be freely used by nursing mothers and invalids.

Milkotine

SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS.

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RECUPERATIVE
TONIC
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OUTSTANDING MERIT
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Obtainable at all Chemists
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L. N. SANE, B. A.
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Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
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ALL FOR TARIFF PREFERENCES

Importance Of Indian Piece Goods Market

India is the oldest cotton growking country in the world, but it is only just at present that Lancashire is showing sudden liking for Indian cotton. Experts have come to the country to study conditions here and many more, it is expected, will come in future. The main reason behind this sudden love for Indian cotton is to secure tariff preferences, as Lancashire knows too well he importance of the Indian piece-goods market.

India never needed any sympathy of the consumers, as cotton is an international commodity and its price is always determined by world conditions. At present Indian cotton is selling at Rs. 55 below Liverpool-American prices, while at this time last year it was selling at Rs. 20 below this price.

These well-wishers of Indian cotton are not willing to pay the Indian cotton grower his just price. Even at the present attractive price when there is no demand, it remains to be seen who will buy when prices are on parity.

Let Japan and Lancashire spinners know and realise that as they want a remunerative margin of profit on the production of their cloth, Indian cotton grower is also entitled to get his share of profit on his agricultural pursuit. Unless he is paid his share of profit, neither Lancashire nor Japan will be able to sustain their textile industry.

In the following article which appears in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" Mr. W. F. Machin suggests to the British Government to create an "Imports" Credit Department. In view of such a move on the part of Lancashire is it not fair for the Indian cotton grower to ask the Government of India to create "holding" credit for Indian cotton. particularly when it is selling at unduly low prices as at present? Mr. Machin's article reads as under:—

The indications are that if more Indian raw cotton is imported into Great Britain than at present, then valuable tariff preferences will be given to Lancashire-made piece-goods imported into India. Just the kind of "I'll-scratch-your-back-if-you'll-scratch-mine!" agreement that stands a reasonable chance of resulting in something besides talk in these days of national opportunism called international trading.

The importance of the Indian piece-goods market to the Lancashire textile industry needs no stressing here; it only remains to ask the question, "How can it be done?"

It can be taken for granted that the stocks of Indian raw cotton at present maintained in warehouse in Liverpool and/or Manchester by cotton merchants and brokers representing Indian exporters are all-sufficient for the existing "live" demand for it from Lancashire spinners. It can also be taken for granted that, until the existing "live" demand increases, Liverpool and Manchester cotton merchants cannot be induced to import greater quantities. or Indian exporters consign bigger shipments, than they are doing now. The existing demand can only be increased if there is a greater demand for piece-goods made in Lancashire from Indian cotton yarns.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

Under the existing circumstances the prospect of an increased consumption of Indian raw cotton, even if helped by a vigorous, efficient, and deliberate propaganda to that end, is hypothetical. But the need for preferential tariffs on Lancashire-made piece-goods exported to India, is concrete—presumably, urgent. Therefore, if the power which it would give to strike a bargain is absolutely essential, then more Indian raw cotton will have to be bought by and imported into Great Britain whether the cotton trade can absorb it or not. In that case the necessary finance will have to be found by the Government. Private trading interests cannot be expected to deliberately import more cotton than they reasonably hope to be able to sell. But there should be no great difficulty in formulating a proposition attractive enough to appeal to the Government as a sound basis for granting the necessary financial help.

If it is properly "hedged" against future market fluctuations until sold, raw cotton of any kind is a gilt-edged security. It does not deteriorate lying in warehouse, though it does incur overhead expenses which are known as carrying charges. But, for the purpose in mind, the expense of carrying charges incurred would have to be set off against the advantages which accrued to the trade as a result of the preferential tariffs obtained for piece-goods.

The Export Credits Department of Overseas Trade is the Government organisation which finances purchases of British industrial products for shipment abroad. It would be a very simple matter to create an "Imports" Credits Department of Overseas Trade in order to accommodate this particular deal. In that way a quantity of Indian raw cotton could be purchased right away, sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Indian Government in return for immediate preferential tariffs for Lancashire-made piece-goods.

If this was done, the effect would be that increased stocks of Indian raw cotton would be lying in warehouse in Liverpool and/or Manchester instead of in Bombay. That fact in itself would be a great help for the general propaganda to encourage an increased use of it. If it was successful, the newly created stocks would begin to move, and the carryiny charges gradually diminish. Eventually, if wholly successful, the Government-owned stocks of cotton would be sold; after which, it could be left to the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Merchants to look after the future increased demand from the trade.

The alternative—that is if the campaign to encourage the increased use of Indian raw cotton was unsuccessful—would be that at the end of whatever time limit was agreed between the two Governments it would have to be considered by our Government whether or not the benefits obtained from the preferential tariffs had been worth the cost of carrying the cotton. The remaining unsold stocks could always be sold at a price; there is a world market for it.

Care would have to be taken not to upset the existing business of Liverpool and Manchester cotton merchants. The Government-owned cotton would not have to be offered in the open market in competition with merchants' cotton. It would be there, kept as a handy source of supply, to be tapped by merchants if they found demand increasing. There would, of course, be a risk that, in the event of failure, the necessity for quick disposal of what was left of Government-owned cotton would tend to depreciate the value of merchants' socks of cotton held at the time. But against that risk there is the prospect of a great permanent increase in demand for Indian raw cotton, and that would be greatly to merchants' benefit. It therefore assumes the proportion of an ordinary business risk.

If these proposals were found to be compatible to all parties concerned, then the first difficulty would be surmounted, and guarantees to purchase stated quantities of Indian raw cotton over an agreed period of time could be given immediately to the Indian Government in exchange for tariff concessions.

ORGANISED CLOTH SALES.

The question then arises: "How could an increased demand for Indian raw cotton be created among Lancashire spinners?" There is only one angle, in my opinion, from which this problem could be tackled, and that is by some organised form of sales of specific cloths woven from Indian cotton yarns.

The quality of Indian raw cotton imposes severe limitations on those who process it; it can only be used to spin coarse yarns, which can be woven only in coarse cloths. These are mainly of the type which Japan has proved so much better at marketing overseas than Lancashire. They are also cloths made extensively by the Indian textile industry. So the difficulties are very great. But unless these specific cloths, woven in Lancashire, are sold in overseas markets a genuine increase in the demand for Indian raw cotton cannot come from Lancashire. It is therefore the actual selling of the specific cloths which must be concentrated on—this is the main essential, everything else will follow.

I would suggest the establishment of an expert cloth-selling agency, a sort of clearing-house for cloth. The object of such an organisation would be to sell in overseas markets piece goods made from Indian cotton yarns, and it would be run on similar lines to existing shippers' businesses. While it was in the experimental stage it would most probably require some kind of subsidy, so it would have to be Government financed and Government controlled but under cotton trade advice. There would have to be strict limitations as to its scope for trading. Primarily only cloths which were made from Indian cotton yarns and/or mixtures containing a reasonable percentage of Indian cotton yarns would be dealt in, and then only in such piece-goods with similar specifications not at present handled by existing private shippers.

AFTER EXPERIENCE, A TARDE DRIVE.

But the details would grow from the experience of the organisation. Further consideration might suggest the acquisition of a definite spindleage and loomage to work in conjunction with the clearing-house for cloth. The requisite cloths could then be produced on so-called modern lines. Experiments could be made in massed production. with up-to-date machinery, with longer and shorter working hours with piece work versus fixed wages, with night and day shifts, and so forth. Sales campaigns in overseas markets could be conducted on the grand scale, backed by supporting propaganda and intensive advertising; dumping to counter other nations' efforts in that direction could be undertaken, and full advantage be taken of most-favoured-nation clauses now in existence and to be negotiated—in fact, nearly all the suggestions for improving the organisation of the Lancashire textile industry and bringing it up to date could be embodied in this one experiment.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

So that, apart from the main object the increased consumption of Indian raw cotton,—the cotton trade of Lancashire would be able to watch an experiment in rationalisation while obtaining some benefit, even if only temporary from its activities. The Government would also gain an exact knowledge of the conditions which the trade is up against, and this would be of inestimable benefit in future legislation. Even at the worst that is, in the event of the experiment being reckoned a failure on account of the expense when set off against the finance of the tariff advantages gained—it would save much futile talk and recrimination in the future and would avoid the real possibility of panic legislation. At best it might mean the successful reorganisation of the entire textile industry of Lancashire.

The details of the specific cloths to be made; the markets in which they were to be exploited; the qualities, variety; grade; and staple of the Indian raw cotton to be imported and put into warehouse; all these would be matters for expert councils, which the trade can supply easily enough.

In my opinion these suggestions constitute the only practical way by which the use of Indian cotton can be increased in Lancashire to Lancashire's immediate and ultimate benefit. They would have to be submitted to the interested sections of the trade before adoption.

LINSEED OILS

London, Feb 3

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
Feb sellers 18/3
May/Aug sellers 18/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 3

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb
Sellers 4 13/32

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 3

Chartered Bank of I A and China £15 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £136
P and O Banking Corporation £10 5/8
National Bank of India £47 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent £111 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £102 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £61 1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £88
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55, £108 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £75 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £101 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £110 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 3

March 1934	11.59
May 1934	11 76
July 1934	11.92
October 1934	12.10
December 1934	12 24
Spot	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 3.

March 1934	11.58
May 1934	75
Spot	11.73

New York 10-55 a.m.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York. Feb. 3.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 15,000 bales
Days' exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales
Days' exports to the Continent 26,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 3

February 1934		6.08
March 1934		6.08
April 1934	5.15	6.07
May 1934	6.13	6.06
June 1934		6.06
July 1934		6.06
August 1934		6.06
September 1934		6.06
October 1934		6.06
November 1934		6.07
December 1934		6.08
January 1935		6.08
February 1935		6.09
Middling Spot		6.34

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 3

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1934	—
March 1934	8.50
May 1934	8.57
July 1934	8.52
October 1934	8.39
November 1934	8.40
December	8.38
F G Spot	8.85

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 3

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.71
Fine (Good Staple)	4.86
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.01
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.93
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.08
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.23
BENGAL—	
Good	4.04
Fine	4.14
Superfine	4.24
SCINDE—	
Good	4.14
Fine	4.24
Superfine	4.34

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 3

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Feb/Mar sellers 19
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels—Feb/Mar sellers 19
Wheat South Australian parcels Feb sellers 21/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb 3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt Feb/April nominal 6/9
C and F Bombay per cwt Feb/April sellers 6/6
C and F Karachi per cwt Feb/April sellers 6/6

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

London, Feb 3

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8 3/16

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 3

Silver—Market is steady
Market closed uncertain
Spot 19 15/16
Forward 19 15/16

BAR GOLD

London, Feb 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-13-3

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Feb 3

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 1/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 1/8 per cent to 1 1/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to ^ per cent
Interest day to day loan 0 3/4 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 0 3/4 per cent

SEEDS

London, Feb 3

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—No offers
Castorseed Bombay c i f ton—Feb/March sellers £9-17-6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull) c i f ton Feb/March sellers £8-17-6

LINSEED

London, Feb 3

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Feb/Mar sellers £11-5-0
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—Feb/Mar sellers £9-10-0
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—Feb/Mar sellers £11-8-9

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Dividend Of 12 Per Cent

The report of the Imperial Bank of India for the half year ending 31st December is as under:—

The Bank Rate remained unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent. throughout the half year. This rate was lower than the average of any previous half-year and reflects the continuance of cheap money due to lack of trade demand and the continuance of low commodity prices. The average rate for the corresponding period of 1932 was 4.033. There was a moderate gradual recovery towards the close of the half-year in some of India's key commodities such as tea and, to a lesser degree, jute, but the price of paddy remained at a very low level. Failures in the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry and the Japanese boycott disorganised the cotton market, but it is to be hoped that the agreement with Japan will materially assist this market and will also alleviate the acute competition in the cloth market from which the Indian Mills have been suffering.

CHEAPNESS OF MONEY.

The continued cheapness of money has enabled Government to borrow on Treasury Bills at low rates with a consequent easy Ways and Means position, and the strength of Government Securities has been well maintained. Rupee Exchange after a temporary lapse finished strong, the continued exports of gold being responsible.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Conditions in Europe appear more hopeful in the light of the decrease in unemployment recorded in some countries. It is too early to gauge the result of the unique experiment which is being attempted in the U. S. A. but, if the results to date have not fulfilled expectations, there are signs that the country is settling down to the new conditions.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and, if it is passed by the Council of State, early steps will be taken to inaugurate the Bank. The relationship that this Bank will bear to the Reserve Bank has been defined in Schedule III of the Bill which sets out the terms of the Agreement to be entered into between the two Banks. The Imperial Bank Act Amending Bill will be taken up at the next session of the Legislature.

NET PROFITS

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 36,90,443-6-6 which, with Rs. 26,94,802-12-9 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1933, makes a total of Rs. 63,85,246-3-3.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

	Rs. as. p.
In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 p.c. per annum free of Income-tax	33,75,000 0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000 0 0
Transferred to Pension Funds	74,600 0 0
Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	26,85,646 3 3
Total	63,85,246 3 3

DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

POONA, Feb. 4.

The western disturbance has passed eastwards through Kashmir without giving any precipitation. The weather continues to be dry over the country. The temperature remains below normal from northwest Frontier to southwest Bengal and Orissa and the Circars coast.

Forecast:—Dry weather will continue. The temperature may fall in the plains of northwest India, United Provinces, Central parts of the country and north Deccan.—A.P.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 3

T T London on—
Berlin 12.92 1/2
Amsterdam 7.66 1/2
Brussels 22.05
Madrid 38.03
Milan 58.37
Berne 15.93
Paris 78.31
Prague 103.12
London on New York 4.94 3/4

Calcutta.—An attempt, made by a Muslim, dressed in European clothes, to burgle a firm in Londsay Strret, was frustrated by the police who arrested him. Two housebreaking iplements were wound in his possession. Sheik Sukkur, the arrested man was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment. —A. P.

ROOSEVELT'S REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Strong Cotton Position In Bombay

PURCHASES IN QUIET MARKETS SAFE

Bombay Feb. 1

In cotton the obvious seldom happens. Last week the majority of operators looked for a reaction. There was, in consequence, heavy long liquidation and even some short selling. But the market took it all and advanced. It would be less interesting if it were not so.

There are times when profit taking is hazardous. Last week was one of them.

The American Administration have made no secret of their intention to raise commodity prices. Then let them, for once, be believed. In the end it is likely to be the more profitable.

Meanwhile, of course, Mr. Roosevelt is up against a few difficulties. It would be interesting, for instance, to know just how he proposes to reduce acreage. There must be some form of compulsion about it. For among American characteristics there is little of that humourless altruism which induced the British nation, on an appeal being made for the early payment of Income Tax, to line up in queues to satisfy the demands of an anxious Chancellor.

Had the British Government done one tenth part for the home farmer of that which Roosevelt has done for the American he would, on a patriotic appeal being made to him, plant barley, beans or nothing at all. But not so the American.

It is a matter of psychology. And one must assume that Mr. Roosevelt's advisers know the psychology of their own countrymen.

ECONOMIC POLICY.

There will be compulsion. And it would not be unduly surprising to find that the farmer will recognise compulsion as the fairest means of securing what must be acknowledged as a vital end.

Gradually Mr. Roosevelt's economic policy is taking understandable shape. He will enforce a smaller supply and by so doing benefit, in spite of himself, the agriculturalist. For it must be remembered the farmer still has more than the usual interest in present cotton stocks in America.

Then, in the various monetary bills, the President has already made plans for a vast expenditure and a vast expansion of credit at a time when there is a much greater likelihood of the need for credit. The demand or lack of demand for credit is a point of the greatest importance. For years there has been an abundant supply of cheap money but no one has wanted it. Now Mr. Roosevelt has created a situation where the demand for money will arise.

Lastly, not the least important and certainly not the least courageous of that very remarkable President's decisions was that which postponed payment for recovery to a successor among Presidents and possibly even among generations. Mr. Lloyd George once won a war. But he did not pay for it. That was a useful precedent.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

Less than a year ago Mr. Roosevelt assumed office. His first task was to face chaos and the complete collapse of the banking system of America. To-day there are definite signs of returning confidence. It is a remarkable achievement.

We still have faith in the future and in quiet markets recommend purchases.

The Bombay market last week also developed the reaction complex. With the general anticipation of a setback in America, foreign demand for actual cotton here ceased almost completely.

It is still only spasmodic and it looks as if spinners abroad are yet to be convinced that the general price level is safe. That, after all, is a matter for their own judgment.

Japanese Houses, although buying actual cotton less freely than in previous weeks have, as the result of a disappointing demand from the Far East, been sellers of hedges in the Bombay market. Additionally, straddle operations connected with the settlement of a large option position in an upcountry market increased the supply of contracts and the parity between East Indians and Americans has again widened.

Meanwhile, however, Oomra arrivals relative to last year are now beginning to fall off. Total arrivals of carts in Berar markets up to the 20th January were 388,912 against 349,619 last year, an excess of only 39,293. The figure for the 1928-29 season to the same date was 583,033 carts.

In the Central Provinces arrivals of 151,067 carts were only 3,590 ahead of last year. The figure for the same date in 1929 was 247,809.

STRONG POSITION.

The peak of the stock position in Bombay is not as a rule reached until the last week of April but this year it might well be earlier and with so much cotton being hedged it seems to us that a strong position is being built up in this market for later in the season.

There is, as we have remarked on previous occasions, much more of present arrivals than of potential offtake in the Bombay price.

The cold spell which damaged Broach and Gujerat a week ago has returned and further damage is not improbable.

In quiet markets we recommend purchases.

RAW COTTON RATES

Railway Advisory Committee To Hear Complaint

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee. under the presidency of Sir Zahid Suhrawardy. Bar.-at-Law, and with Mr. E. A. Sims as Railway Member and Mr. J. G. Rayan. M. B. E., of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. Cawnpore, as Member representing commercial interests. will inquire into the complaint of "undue preference" brought by Messrs. West's Patent Press Co., Ltd. Aligarh, proprietors of ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh and other places, against the East Indian Railway, regarding rates for "kuppas" from Aligarh to Delhi.

The applicant's allegations are that up to the end of the cotton season 1931-32 the exporters of "kuppas" and of cotton full-pressed from Aligarh to Delhi were on an equal footing as regards cost of transport, the freight rates charged by the East Indian Railway for the two commodities having been the same; but that, since the commencement of the 1932-33 cotton season, the railway reduced the rate for kuppas alone with no corresponding reduction in the rate for cotton, full-pressed, and that this action of the respondent railway has given undue preference to the Delhi mill buyers who are his competitors in Aligarh and is proving detrimental to the interests of ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh. He asks for the restoration of the original parity in rates for the two commodities.

UNDUE PREFERENCE CHARGE REFUTED.

The respondent refutes the charge of undue preference and contends that, as "kuppas" traffic in the upper districts of the United Provinces is generally a short distance traffic, the principal factor the railway has to contend with is cart competition, that a large number of special rates had formerly to be quoted at different places on its system to meet such competition that, with a view to avoiding a large number of such rates, the second class rate was introduced generally over the system for this commodity when consigned in wagon loads of 160 maunds and that, having regard to the relative characteristics of the two classes of traffic, it is not inconsistent that the rates for "kuppas" should be somewhat lower than those for cleaned cotton.

The inquiry will be held in the meeting room of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, on February 6 and the following days, commencing at 11-30 a.m.—(A. P.)

COPPER STRONG

London, Jan. 19.

We have received the following report from Messrs. M. & B. Stern & Co. :—

Although President Roosevelt's latest decisions are manifestly destined to have far-reaching and world wide effects there is no general agreement as to what these are likely to be and in most peoples' minds the future remains as obscure as ever. The most encouraging feature however, is to be found in the state of trade here. Business since the New Year in this country appears to have been excellent and quite a buoyant feeling of confidence in the immediate future is apparent in many directions.

COPPER. The market opened steady strong on Manday and after a period of hesitation, the rise was continued yesterday when standard copper advanced 15/- Considerable covering of Electro has taken place and offering is rather restrained. The price at the time of going to press is around £37/- c.i.f. Renewed reports that the copper code is likely to be agreed upon shortly have been circulated and this had added to the strength of the market while need less to say the appreciation of the dollar has helped to force up the sterling price.

The official prices to-day are £33-5-0 to 33-7-6 cash, £33-7-6 to 33-10-0 three months. Best Selected 35/10 to 36/15. Electrolytic at £36/10 to £37. Wire bars £37. Strong Sheets £62.

The turnover for the week is about 8,400 tons.

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J7

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934

Daladier Cabinet Faced With Censure

Terror Of Paris Refuses To Be Made Scape-Goat

STAVISKY GHOST STILL STALKING ELYSEE

LONDON, Feb. 4.

PARIS.—Well informed circles regard Government's defeat in the Chamber on Tuesday as inevitable unless it previously resigned.

DOUMERGUE'S WILLING.

M. Doumergue is at present in Paris and it is understood is prepared to accept the premiership.

M. Paul Boncour has accepted the war ministry.

"PROMOTION" DECLINED.

M. Chiappe declined to be made a scapegoat and has refused "promotion" to the Moroccan post because his departure in the present circumstances will be ill-interpreted by public opinion.

TERROR OF PARIS

M. Chiappe has achieved the reputation as Napolean of Paris Police and was the terror to evil-doers.

GOVERNMENT'S EMBARRASSMENT

His refusal to disappear will seriously increase Government's embarrassment.—Reuter.

MINISTERS RESIGN

PARIS, Feb. 3.

A fresh Cabinet crisis has arisen following the decision of Government to transfer M. Chiappe, Prefect of the Paris Police. War Minister Colonel Fabry, Finance Minister Pietri and also M. Dousaint, Under-Secretary, Technical Instruction have resigned.

M. Daladier who is at present urgently consulting regarding reshuffling of the Cabinet, has offered the Ministry to M. Paul Boncour (message mutilated here)

M. Chiappe who has been much criticised for handling the recent disorders in the streets of Paris following the Stavisky scandal by which he incurred the enmity of the Socialists, will be succeeded as Police Prefect by M. Bonnesoy Sibour, Prefect of Seine.—Reuter.

CABINET SUMMONED TO MEET

PARIS, Feb. 3.

Resignations render the Ministry a Left Cartel combination and is deprived of the possibility of support from the Right and Centre. M. Daladier has summoned the Cabinet to-morrow.

The appointment of M. Chiappe to Morocco is officially announced, but it is reported he will decline on the ground of ill-health.

Other changes include the appointment of M. Thome, Director, Surete-Generale, as Administrator Comedie Francaise.—Reuter.

GHOST OF STAVISKY STILL STALKING ELYSEE

PARIS., Feb. 3.

The ghost of Stavisky is still stalking the Elysee, where the Ministerial Council discussed the reorganisation of the administrative and judicial services and the bill dealing with the protection of the Treasury and Parliamentary immunity The Council will consider on Monday the complete statement of policy for submission to Parliament on Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Dr. Khare Files Suit Against Editor Of "Kesari"

NAGPUR. Feb. 3.

Doctor Khare, President C. P. Harijan Savak Sangh and a prominent Congressman has filed a suit in the Court of Mr. Lakshminarayan, Magistrate First Class, Nagpur, against Mr. Kharandiker, Editor, "Kesari," for defamation, under Section 500, I. P. C. for publication of an article in the issue of the "Kesari" dated November 10 last. The case has been fixed for hearing on February 22.—(United Press).

S. A. PRISONERS GET 3 MONTHS' REMISSION

LONDON, Feb. 3

Cape Town:—In honour of the visit of Prince George the South Africa Union Government announced a remission of three months imprisonment on the unexpired portion of any sentence passed on prisoners prior to 4th Feb. for crimes other than violence.

Mr. Hertzog wirelessd to the Prince on board 'Carnarvon Castle' extending him a hearty welcome on behalf of the people of the Union.—Reuter.

ARREST WARRANT ON TENNIS STARS

Judge Refuses Request

LONDON, Feb. 3

Los Angeles:—Warrant of arrest on the Tennis players Vines and Tilden is requested from the Superior Court owing to their failure to appear in connection with Vines' alleged omission to pay 3,500 dollars judgment for injuries suffered by Frank Bright in collision with Vines car.

The Judge refused the issue of warrant adding it could be issued if Vines failed to appear during the hearing of Bright's charge on February 4.

Tilden has been summoned to give evidence with reference to Vines' professional earnings. Vines explained that he understood that the case was postponed to April.—Reuter's Extra Special.

SYKES SEES KING

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Sir Frederick Sykes was received in audience by King at Sandringham upon relinquishing his Governorship of Bombay and invested with the insignia Knight Grand Commander, Star of India. Lady Sykes was also received by the King, and decorated with the First Class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.—Reuter.

World's Gold Goes To U. S.

BOMBAY SHIPS 35 MILLION Ds. WORTH TO LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 3

Flow of gold from one country to another continues. Foreign exchange experts at Washington estimate between 25 and 30 million dollars worth has already been purchased abroad and hither to America's Equalisation Fund has not come into play. Among the movements reported to-day are a shipment of over 111 million francs from Cherbourg and 5½ millions sterling worth from Southampton to United States. France received nearly three millions sterling worth from Holland, while over 35 million rupees worth of gold has been shipped from Bombay to London over one's'th of which is on Continental or American option—Reuter

AMERICA ATTRACTS GOLD

RUGBY, Feb. 3

The dollar today remained at approximately the same high levels touched yesterday. the rate on Sterling being round about 4.92. On the Stock Exchange interest remained centred in the gold mining section to the exclusion of other departments, which remained quiet. Active bidding for many South African shares continued with further gain although gold quotation was to-day 1/3d. down at 138/3d. Much gold is flowing to the United States and liners leaving to-day are carrying large shipments.

Commenting on the situation caused by the United States return to the Gold Bullion Standard "Times" City Editor points out that the action has caused two strongly opposed movements namely rush to buy gold in the cheaper markets of Europe and to sell it in the dearer markets of America and on the other hand rush to buy dollars and dollar securities. The first movement tends to reduce the value of the dollar, while the other operates to raise it.

The second movement has been more powerful in its influence than the first despite plans for very large shipments of gold to America. The writer mentions that there is at present no sign of the American Exchange Fund being brought into operation for the purchase of Francs and Pounds to the point of eliminating the premium on the Dollar over the Franc whDich so long as it remains will induce gold shipments to the United States. These are being made by private institutions and not by the United States Government.—B. O. W.

AMERICA INCREASES ARMAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 3

Washington:—An increase of 1,800 to 4834 in United States army aircraft and an increase of 15,000 to 38,063 in the personnel are provided for in the Bill introduced in the House of Representatives. This action is consequent upon the Chief of Air Corps' testimony that he army could not at short notice concentrate over 300 serviceable aeroplanes at any one point.—Reuter.

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON, Feb. 3

Washington:—The tide of industrial unemployment has temporarily been checked though the problem remains unsolved, states the American Federation of Labour 10,826 thousand were nuemployed in December 1933, of whom four million are temporarily woking in Government relief projects. Twelve per cent of the whole population received public unemployment relief in November.—Reuter's Extra Special.

BILLIARDS SCORE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb 3

Following are to-day's closing scores in billiards:—

Davis	9,808.
Newman (playing)	9,297.

TO TRUCK WITH LOYALISTS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Aga Khan, who is arriving here to-night has, I understand, been informed that Nationalist Muslims like Dr. Ansari cannot co-operate in his endeavours to make all with him in his endeavours to make all Muslims join the Loyalist Group.

ENGINEER'S CLAIM ON SECRETARY OF STATE

Alleges Wrongful And Malicious Dismissal

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

A suit claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages has been filed by Mr. K. S. Bhatia, Mechanical Engineer and ex-chief Bridge Estimater Jehlum, against the Secretary of State for India and the Agent North Western Railway for wrongful dismissal. The Plaintiff has submitted that he was on different occassions brought to the Executive Engineer's notice certain points relating to the wastage of labour in shops and gave his opinion as Chief Bridge Estimater to improve matters economically. This he says, appeared to have been displeased the Executive Engineer who reported the matter to the Bridge Engineer. The plaintiff's increment was stopped and later his pay was reduced from Rs. 230 to Rs. 160 on the plea of abolishing his post under economy campaign without changing his duty or posting the plaintiff is another department and he was later dismissed. He states his dismissal was irregular and malicious and plaintiff suffered to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

The Senior Sub-Judge has fixed March 9th for hearing.—(United Press).

PANGARKAR TO QUIT BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 3.

Mr. Pangarkar, President, Girni Kamgar Union and well-known labour leader of this place has been served with notice by the Baroda Government to quit the city limits within 24 hours and confine himself in Vyara limits.

It is stated that the reason of serving notice is Mr. Pangarkar's taking a leading part in the Red Flag Movement and making inflamatory speeches.

A meeting of the local labourers was held to protest aganst this action of the Government.—United Press.

JAP PREMIER MURDER TRIAL ENDS

TOKIO, Feb. 3.

Twenty civilians who were tried on a charge of complicity in the murder of Premier Inukai in May 1932, received sentences ranging from life imprisonment in one case to 3-1|2 years. Naval Officers concerned previously received comparatively light sentences. Eleven cadets were sentenced to four years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

YOUTHS AND TERRORISM

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Suggestions that the authorities of the Educational Institutions in India should take active steps to counteract the terrorist propaganda among the students is made in the course of a statement signed by a dozen Head masters and Professors of Private Schools and Colleges in Lahore.

The statement emphasises that the unemployed will often take if not to terrorism, to other kinds of crime and it should be the duty of Government as well of private educational agencies to try to forestall this danger by reducing unemployment in the country.—(United Press).

AGA KHAN IN DELHI

Says He has No Definite Programme Before Those Whom He May Meet

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

A grand reception was accorded by the Muslims of Delhi to His Highness the Aga Khan who arrived here with Begum Aga Khan to-night by the Calcutta Mail from Aligarh.

Interviewed by the Associated Press His Highness said that the main object of his visit to Delhi was to see friends. He had come rather to learn and acquaint himself with the real situation than to play the role of a preacher. He had no definite programme yet to be placed before those with whom he would discuss the political stuation.

Asked whether he would exert his influence to bring about unity between the two sections, into which the Muslim League has lately split, he replied that he would hear both sides before arrivng at any decision.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE QUARREL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, President of the All-India Muslim League in a statement to press says:—"In order to prevent misunderstanding I desire it to be known that a notice appearing under Tuesday from New Delhi referring to an emergency meeting of the All-India Muslim League giving also an agenda of business to be transacted does not refer to the All-India Muslim League of which I am the President and Mr. Maswood Ahmad, M.L.A. is the Secretary. The notice has not been issued under my authority nor is the office of the League at Ballimaran Street, Delhi."—A. P.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The total approximate gross earnings of all Stateowned Railways for the week ending January 20th amount to Rs. 168 lakhs or 12 lakhs less than last week. The total approximate gross earnings from April 1933 to January 20th amount to 67.35 crores or 135 lakhs more than the corresponding period of the previous year.—(United Press).

POLITICAL DEPT. CHANGES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Viceroy has been pleased to direct the following changes in higher appointments in the Political Department:—

Mr. A. C. Lothian at present Resident, Jaipur and Western States of Rajputana officiates as Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara vice Lt. Col. G. D. O'Gilvie proceeding on six months' leave from April next.

Lt. Col. J. C. Tate at present on leave in the United Kingdom officiates as Resident, Hyderabad vice Mr. D. G. Mackenzie proceeding on six months' leave from May next.—A. P.

YOUTHS CHARGED AS VAGRANTS!

AHMEDABAD, Feb.

Two youths, Amratlal Nanavati and Kanaiyalal Gandhi, grandson of Mr. Gandhi, who were arrested last Sunday along with Kaka Kalelkar, were tried before the City Magistrate under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code on a charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood. The Magistrate asked them to furnish a security for Rs. 250 and surety of similar sum to be of good behaviour for one year, but they refused to do so.

After examination of Mr. Kazi Sub-Inspector of Police, who deposed that the accused had no place of residence and were roaming about in the city, the case was adjourned.—A. P.

Stage Set For Battle Of 'Haves' And 'Have-Nots

Professional Politicians Will Not Forego Their Money Allowances

WORDY WARFARE IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

A terrible tug-of-war is afoot in the Assembly lobbies between the "haves" and "havenots." European and well-to-do Indian members agree that the Assembly's hours of work should be changed so that besiness may be expedited. They argue that the Assembly works on an average 17 hours a week as against the 54 hours a week it passes for labourers in factories and that they must increase their hour of work and shorten the duration of the session and enable businessmen and busy lawyears to get along with their private affairs rather than be locked up in the Assembly meshes for six months in the year.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Government is sympathetic towards this proposal but both the Government and the President would like this change to take place with the general concent of the Opposition members. Of course the other remedy which Government has in view and which it will enforce shortly is fixing salaries for a standard session so that members may not delay the proceedings to earn allowances.

PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS.

There are some members in the Assembly who belong to the gategory of professional politicians and live throughout the year more or less on the Assembly allowances. They are putting up a considerable fight and would not yield. So the next week some verbal skirmish may take place between for two parties even on the floor of the house.

KARACHI LEADS THE WAY

Corporation's Offer To Mr. Petavel To Start Co-op. Colony To Relieve Unemployment

KARACHI, Feb. 3

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of Karachi Corporation has offered Captain J. W. Petavel, a former lecturer of the Calcutta University 50 acres of good land and Rs. 5,000 to start an educational co-operative colony in Sind with a view to solving the problem of unemployment.

Addressing the Rotary Club Mr. Petavel stressed that the scheme was capable of solving the problem connected with the educated as well as uneducated classes.—A.P.

GANDHI CHOWK SOLD

SURAT, Feb. 3.

It is learnt on good authority that the Government has sanctioned the sale of the 'Gandhi Chowk,' a well-known central place in Surat City, which was used for holding public meeting during the last civil disobedience movement.

The Surat Municipality had also put forth an offer before the Government for acquiring the ground for a Municipal Gymnasium, but the offer, it is stated, was rejected by the Government. It has now been auctioned and sold in three lots to the bidders, at rates ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 21-1|2 per square yard.—United Press.

AIR CHIEF IMPRESSED BY FORCE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 3

Lord Londonderry in an interview declared that he was doubly impressed by the Air Force power in maintaining law and order on the North-West Frontier, and he would be very sorry if this method of policing the outlying districts was taken away from them. He expressed the opinion that the Air Force methods there left nothing to be desired.

The "Statesman" understands that Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of Bengal, who had been indisposed for months and who collapsed in the High Court last Tuesday has been advised by doctors to proceed home on long leave. It is possible that he may not return to India. Justice Buckland is expected to act for him. Justice Buckland is the next seniormost judge.—A. P.

DEWAS CHIEF URGES FINAL SETTLEMENT

Says Reply To Previous Telegrams Doesn't Allay Apprehension

(From A Correspondent.)

PONDICHEERY, Feb 1.

His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (senior) has sent the following telegram to the Political Agent, Bhopal and copies of which have also been cabled to the Prime Minister India Secretary and copy has wired to both the Viceroy and the Chancellor.

The Chamber of Princes have duly received to day your letter of 28th ultimo and am to observe that the purport of the same is practically the same as that of the Delhi Communique of 3rd January last and that even the questionable statements contained in the third paragraph are similarly based on incomplete information Thus not only regret inability to be in any way less apprehensive, but in view of vital interests and issues at stake more than ever realise urgency and propriety of urging a final and complete settlement in the whole affair as requested in my telegram of the 8th January last to his Excellency the Viceroy."

POLICE OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE

DACCA, Feb. 3.

Details of the death of F. P. Prior, Assistant Superintendent of Police yesterday, show that after dressing for dinner he entered his bedroom and soon afterwards Mrs. Prior, who was in another room, heard a report. She rushed out screaming. Mr. Mannooch, Superintendent of Police and Mr. A. N. Sen, District Judge, were attracted by her cry and hurrying into the room found Prior dead.

Mr. Prance, District Magistrate, held an inquest to-day and returned a verdict of suicide.

Prior was given a military funeral.

Out of respect for his memory the Dacca races were cancelled. —A. P.

SHANGHAI & BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 3

Shanghai:—Direct wireless service between Shanghai and Britain was formally inaugurated this afternoon when a new wireless station was opened and greetings exchanged between Sir John Simon and the Chinese Foreign Minister. —Reuter.

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